

Aug. 19 Planned to Start Debate on Nixon Ouster

By Mary Russell and William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP).—The House will probably begin the impeachment of President Nixon Aug. 19 under a rule that will prohibit amendments to the articles of impeachment, House leaders indicated today.

The plan that appeared to have satisfied the leadership calls for proceedings to open with 55 hours of general debate, followed by 10 hours of argument on motions offered from the floor. The final vote to impeach Mr. Nixon on the three articles proposed by the House Judiciary Committee would be taken before Labor Day.

Post of GOP House Poll in Stand

By 23 Take Position on Impeachment Issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP).—Fifteen of the 197 Republican members of the House are willing that they oppose impeachment of President Nixon and only one is willing to say they favor it.

A survey of congressional offices in Washington Post showed a vast majority of Republican members list themselves as opposed to the impeachment.

The survey, taken after the House Judiciary Committee, found 104 Republicans who said they were undecided. Thirteen said they favored impeachment and 20 said they opposed it.

Panel Members

Members of the House Judiciary Committee who voted for impeachment included the 10 committee members who voted against it.

Refusal of most Republicans to commit themselves to the House on the issue, said Joseph McDade of Pennsylvania in a comment typical of the House. "I'm going to do what I can on any bill. I plan to do it as carefully as I can."

by of the undecided members reflected with grim humor desperation felt by many House members to escape being down at the polls by an election reaction to the issue.

"Straight and Tall" is standing up straight and not leaning in any direction, said freshman Rep. Charles W. Stenholm of California, who said the House should not be divided on the issue.

The idea of replacing impeachment with censure has been pressed recently by conservative Republicans, who argue that impeachment is too drastic a punishment for the crimes alleged.

It was suggested in the meeting yesterday by Rep. Delbert Latta, R-Ohio, a defender of the President. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



FORE FOR FORD—Vice-President Gerald Ford got into a little trouble when he ended up behind a tree on the first hole while participating in a golf tournament in Sutton, Mass., on Wednesday. He later hit into a sandtrap and finally picked the ball up... giving up on that hole. His final score was not announced.

Civil Rights Restored

Pre-Coup Greek Constitution Is Reinstated by Caramanlis

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Greece took another big step toward the restoration of democracy tonight when it reinstated the constitution that had been in force before the military coup of 1967. "All civil rights have been restored," declared Panagiotis Lambrakis, under secretary for press and information. The provisions of the constitution relating to the monarchy were temporarily suspended, however, and all powers of the head of state were vested in the President.

The decision on whether to recall King Constantine is expected to be made ultimately by the Greek people, either through a referendum or a constituent assembly.

The new civilian government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis did not promise a definite date for elections or for lifting martial law. Mr. Lambrakis said Greece still faced "external dangers," a reference to the Cyprus crisis that brought the country to the point of war with Turkey.

An agreement signed in Geneva Tuesday night provided for a standstill cease-fire on the island, but the government here is still concerned about the movement of Turkish troops and is not yet ready to relax.

According to some reports here today, Athens is sending Greek troops to Cyprus to help counterbalance the 30,000 Turkish troops landed there in the last 10 days.

When the dangers posed by Cyprus are eased, Mr. Lambrakis said at a news conference, the Caramanlis government will move into the "second phase" of its administration and make definite plans for elections.

Caution has been the keynote of the Caramanlis government since the military handed over power to the civilians last week. It has tried to avoid offending the military, but to still satisfy



Constantine Caramanlis

a growing public demand for redistribution against the former dictators.

As part of this delicate balancing act, the government reduced the powers of the military police, which functioned as a sort of Gestapo under Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the strongest power behind the previous government.

But the new government has consistently refused—and Mr. Lambrakis refused again tonight—to comment on the fate of the general, who still commands sizeable military forces. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Russia Drops Veto, Abstains

UN Council Expands the Role Of Cyprus Peace-Keeping Unit

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 1.—The Security Council today adopted a resolution aimed at enlarging the role of the UN peace-keeping mission on Cyprus.

The vote was 12-0, with the Soviet Union and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic abstaining and China not participating.

The resolution was similar to one which was vetoed last night by Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik, who angrily protested that the council had denied him time to seek instructions from Moscow.

The resolution authorizes UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to make an evaluation of the role prescribed for the UN force by the cease-fire and disengagement agreement signed in Geneva Tuesday by Turkey, Greece and Britain.

The vote today followed consultations among Mr. Waldheim and members of the 15-nation council, including Mr. Malik, who had emphasized yesterday that he was casting his veto to protest the procedure rather than the terms of the resolution.

U.S. Ambassador John Scali said: "I am glad we have done today what we should have done yesterday. We were concerned that the delay offered opportunity for further violence, but we can now congratulate ourselves that the Security Council has acted as it should in a crisis."

Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua charged that the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, were contending for influence on Cyprus. He said the council should be opposing "all schemes of the superpowers to impose a solution from outside."

China did not participate in the voting, in accordance with its opposition to peace-keeping operations, he said.

The UN force on Cyprus is made up of soldiers or civilian police from Australia, Austria, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden.

Today's resolution requested Mr. Waldheim to "take appropriate action" over the peace force.

It also asked him to present a "full report to the council, taking into account that the cease-fire will be the first step in the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 333 (1974)."

That resolution, adopted unanimously July 20, called for a cease-fire, an immediate end to foreign military intervention and called for negotiations, which were held later at Geneva.

The request for a full report from Mr. Waldheim was aimed

at giving the council tighter control over the operations of the UN force.

This is a prime Soviet demand since it enables the Russians to exercise a veto over the use of the force.

The resolution made no reference to the Geneva conference, in an apparent deference to the Soviet Union, which played no part in it.

In contrast with yesterday's

bitter council session, today's was brisk and businesslike. The vote was taken minutes after the council was brought to order by Mr. Malik, who was described as "jovial" by observers.

Mr. Waldheim was seated next to Mr. Malik. The UN chief was so confident of a positive vote that he booked an evening flight to Lisbon to discuss Portugal's African territories.

The Cyprus crisis had forced him to postpone an earlier trip this week to Lisbon.

Mr. Waldheim told the Security Council tonight that agreement had been reached to allow UN troops to remain in the area of Cyprus under Turkish Army control. Earlier this week, Mr. Waldheim told the council that the UN force had been ordered out by the Turks.



Soviet UN Ambassador Jacob Malik (left) addressing the Security Council yesterday as British Ambassador Ivor Richard (right) listens. Man in center is not identified.

Turks Said to Continue Drive

Fierce Fighting Reported on Cyprus

KYRENIA, Cyprus, Aug. 1 (AP).—Turkish soldiers and Greek Cypriot soldiers continued to fight today despite a cease-fire that was to have gone into effect Tuesday night.

The fighting centered on Laphthos, 9 miles west of Kyrenia and at the edge of an expanding Turkish bridgehead on the island's north coast.

Reporters who visited the battle area this morning reported that the Greek Cypriot National Guard had retreated to the edge of Laphthos and that firing in creased during the morning as Turkish forces moved down the slopes, apparently intending to occupy Laphthos.

In Nicosia, United Nations spokesman Rudolf Stauduhar said at a press briefing that artillery and mortar fire broke out late this morning just over a mile west of Laphthos.

That was as far west of Kyrenia as fighting had been reported since the Turkish landing July 20. Both Laphthos and Karavas, seven miles west of Kyrenia, were shelled and overrun yesterday.

Meanwhile, Turkish Army commanders charged that Greek Cypriot soldiers had disguised themselves in UN uniforms to gather intelligence and attack the invasion force.

Maj. Atilla Erden, a staff officer at Turkish headquarters here, said the Greek Cypriots use of UN uniforms was "why we have had to take certain precautions."

tionary measures against the UN peace-keeping force."

UN convoys carrying relief supplies to civilian refugees were barred from entering the Turkish wedge between Nicosia and Kyrenia Tuesday and yesterday. They resumed today but the trucks and UN troops were controlled severely at Turkish roadblocks.

Maj. Erden said, "Two or three" of his men had been wounded by gunfire from Greek Cypriot soldiers in UN uniforms in UN vehicles.

Each side blamed the other for starting the clash, the UN spokesman said. Mr. Stauduhar said UN peace-keeping soldiers had observed and reported cease-fire violations but were unable to determine who initiated them.

Fresh troops, trucks, anti-aircraft artillery and tanks arrived at the Turkish headquarters here. Cargo vessels and Turkish naval landing craft bustled along the north coast.

Independent diplomatic sources said the Turkish military buildup was continuing despite the Geneva accord. They estimated the Turks now have more than 40,000 troops on the island.

Mr. Stauduhar said the 3,577 UN troops on the island had not established buffer zones between Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces because they are awaiting instructions from the Secretary-General (Kurt Waldheim) in New York before moving those troops.



Greek Cypriots captured during fighting on Cyprus eating in Turkish prison in Adana.



BRIDGE COLLAPSE—A section of the Lake Pontchartrain Causeway near New Orleans yesterday.

World's Longest Bridge

At Least 2 Die as Tugboat Rams Louisiana Causeway

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1 (UPI).—A tugboat captain, suspected of sleeping at the wheel, rammed four empty barges into the world's longest bridge today, toppling three 84-foot sections of roadway and pitching a car and pickup truck into the water.

At least two persons were killed and one person was missing. The 24-mile Lake Pontchartrain Causeway, the main commuter artery from towns north of New Orleans, was closed for several hours.

Jefferson Parish Deputy Sheriff Mottie McClary said, "The captain just went to sleep on duty."

The captain, Roland Duet, was charged by police with negligent homicide and reckless operation of his tugboat, Miss Andy. The Coast Guard also charged the pilot with negligent operation and set a hearing next Wednesday.

Police said the victims were Tasille Madison, whose car was believed to have been directly above the collision point, and the unidentified driver of the pickup truck who could not stop in time and catapulted into the water 50 feet below.

A similar bridge-tugboat accident in 1965 killed six passengers aboard a bus that toppled into the lake while trying to avoid a pavement gap.

The bridge, opened in 1956, has been struck by vessels six other times.

Military News Holds 79

Ethiopians Announce Arrests Of Ex-Premier and Officials

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Ethiopian armed forces announced today the arrest of deposed Premier Endalkatchew Makonnen and other officials, including a crown councillor and two Supreme Court judges.

An announcement by the Committee of the Armed Forces, the police and territorial army broadcast over Radio Addis Ababa gave the names of the officials but did not say when they were arrested.

Rome Moves To Cut Deficit In '75 Budget

ROME, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The Council of Ministers announced today a budget of 29.47 billion lire (\$46 billion) for the 1975 fiscal year.

"The 1975 budget expresses for the first time in many years—a reversal of the tendency to increase deficits," Premier Mariano Rumor said after a late-night cabinet meeting.

The budget forecast a deficit of \$11.5 million, a drop of \$3.75 million from the deficit for fiscal 1974.

Italy, hard hit by inflation and a trade deficit approaching \$1 billion a month, has acted in recent weeks to curb imports and raise taxes.

Spending Slashed
Budget Minister Antonio Giolitti said "pitiful amputations" were made in every section of the budget because "the dynamics of spending has assumed an uncontrollable and intolerable rhythm."

The ministers also approved a controversial health-care reform that will replace national health insurance with a program of aid providing prevention, treatment and rehabilitation for all Italians on an equal basis.

An estimated 80,000 of Italy's 100,000 doctors staged a 48-hour strike Monday and Tuesday to protest the plan, which they said failed to meet the problem of over-crowded and ill-equipped hospitals and excluded them from decision-making.

Saigon Fears Two Outposts Lost to N. Vietnamese Forces

DANANG, South Vietnam, Aug. 1 (AP)—North Vietnamese forces apparently overran two government positions today near Que Son, one of four district capitals being threatened in the northern coastal region below Danang.

The two posts southwest of Que Son were attacked about half an hour apart. One was manned by 400 men and the other by about 100. Radio contact was lost with both, and there was no word of the garrisons.

The Saigon command reported that attacks continued around Thuong Duc, Duc Duc and Dai Loc, the three other besieged district towns near Danang. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong gunners poured more than 400 rockets and mortar shells into government positions, killing eight government soldiers and wounding 33, the command said.

Rockets Hit Qui Nhon
On the east central coast, three rockets hit Qui Nhon, the country's third-largest city, killing three children and wounding eight other civilians, a communiqué said. The city has a population of more than 200,000.

The command also reported that the North Vietnamese overran an outpost in Kontum Province, in the Central Highlands. But it said that government reinforcements retook it within a few hours. And in Pleiku Province in the Highlands, about 100 Viet Cong attacked a hamlet guarded by 35 government troops, killed 16 civilians and wounded 39, the command said.

Vietnam Press, the official gov-

They are crown councillor Ahebe Retta, former air force commander and now adviser in the Ministry of Defense; Maj. Gen. Abera Woldemariam, commander of the 4th Army Division; Major Gen. Tadesse Melke, police chief of the central Ethiopian province; Shoa; Maj. Gen. Kelbessa Beka, assistant governor of Kaffa province; Paltawari Hailu Shibebah; Supreme Court Judges Kaesa Beyene and Tekesse Zerae; Col. Tasew Wajo of the imperial bodyguard; and Hailu Teklu of the Foreign Ministry.

Corruption Charges

This brings the number of officials detained by the armed forces to 79. The arrests have taken place since June 29 when troops took control of Addis Ababa and began seizing civilians and officers whom they accused of corruption and inefficiency.

Troops have since been in complete control of Ethiopia. They brought back from semiretirement a popular army general, Gen. Aman Andom, 51, to become first chief of staff of the armed forces and eventually acting defense minister.

They also fired Mr. Endalkatchew after only five months in office. They won the approval of Emperor Haile Selassie, on the eve of his 83d birthday July 22, to name Michael Imru, 44, as Premier. Mr. Imru is the only son of Prince Ras Imru Haile Selassie, a cousin of the emperor.

Despite his aristocratic background, Mr. Imru said Monday after taking over as Premier that his government would spare no effort to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

He was also reported to have said that he has accepted the policy of his predecessor, contained in a white paper issued last April, and that he would work toward implementing social, economic, administrative, judicial and land reforms contained in the white paper.

Mr. Endalkatchew was fired by the armed forces 10 days ago for failing to implement reforms contained in the white paper. He was also accused of siding with "former colleagues and close relatives under detention," and of "trying to create dissent among the armed forces."

South Korean Catholic Bishop Goes on Trial

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Aug. 1 (NYT)—The Most Rev. Daniel Chi, an outspoken South Korean Catholic prelate, was taken before a closed military court today on charges of providing money to dissident students for the violent overthrow of the government.

Under sweeping emergency decrees proclaimed by President Chung Hoo Park earlier this year, Bishop Chi faces a possible death sentence if convicted.

In a related development, it was learned today that a group representing two-thirds of South Korea's 2.4 million Protestants has demanded in a letter to President Park that he withdraw the decrees and release all prisoners arrested under them.

Mass Protest Threat

The group, the National Council of Churches threatened to stage a mass protest rally in Seoul Sunday, Aug. 11. Protesters said that the letter had been sent to Mr. Park after a meeting yesterday in which all six member churches agreed unanimously on the action.

Both the letter to Mr. Park and the threatened rally are

Protestants Warn Park Regime

illegal under the decrees and also punishable by death.

Today's development brought large segments of South Korea's Protestants and many of its 800,000 Catholics into open conflict with the government. Until the last week, both the more liberal South Korean Protestants and the usually conservative Catholics had remained passive and divided in their reaction to Mr. Park's crackdown, which began in January in response to student demonstrations.

But the arrest last week of Bishop Chi, followed by the detention of a nun and five Catholic priests and stories of tortures of other prisoners, have aroused a storm of anger and protest among Protestants and Catholics here.

At today's court-martial trial, according to the official military spokesman, Bishop Chi admitted providing 108 million won (\$2,700) to a prominent South Korean poet, Kim Chi Ha, to be used by anti-government students. Mr. Kim was sentenced to death on the same charges two weeks ago, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Bishop Chi, 53, has long been



Less Than a Mile From the Kremlin—Moose Traffic

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP)—

Three moose ambled around a residential area of Moscow today, (photo above), less than a mile from the Kremlin.

A city warden said the moose entered the city from forests surrounding Moscow, perhaps looking for others who have

new calves or "maybe they just became disoriented."

Ivan I. Novichenkov said it wasn't unusual for the moose to come into Moscow and there have been 57 of them found wandering around the city since May.

As with the others, Mr. Novichenkov said he would tranquil-

ize the moose during the night and truck them back to the forest outside the city.

He said they are species Aloes Aloes—like the North American moose but not so large.

He took the moose invasion calmly, "in the fall we'll probably get some wild boars," he said.

Greece Restores Pre-Coup Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

able loyalty among nationalist junior officers.

At the same time, the Defense Ministry announced the transfer today of Maj. Anastasios Spanos, head of the special interrogation

unit of the military police and a close confidante of Gen. Ioannidis. Maj. Spanos, who has been blamed for much of the brutality practiced by the military police, has been moved to an infantry regiment on the Bulgarian border.

The government also announced

the removal of the chief of the Athens security police, George Karousos. This move follows the dismissal of all prefects, or regional commissioners, installed by the military regime, and of the secretaries general of all cabinet ministries.

In a bow to the military, the Caramanlis government has retained as President Gen. Phaedon Gizikis, the man installed by the military coup last November. But even though Mr. Lambrias would not comment about Gen. Gizikis tonight, he has tried at other times to picture the general as a "figurehead" with little real power.

In a formal statement issued tonight, Mr. Caramanlis noted that Greece was a country "without a constitution." The charter installed tonight, which dates from 1952, was abolished in a dubious referendum promoted last year by George Papadopoulos, the dictator overthrown by the Ioannidis group in November.

EEC Farm Aide Sees Prices Of Meat, Bread Rising in '75

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Common Market housewives are today urged by the European Economic Community Agriculture Commissioner, Pierre Lardinois, to buy as many basic foodstuffs, such as meat and bread, as they could afford as a hedge against greatly increased prices next year.

Describing his recommendation as "operation squirrel," Mr. Lardinois predicted that this year's beef surplus in the community would soon give way to a serious shortage. He said that, faced with rising feed grain costs, farmers would be forced to switch their production into other sectors and that this would create a beef shortage. Pig and poultry farmers will face similar difficulties next year and the price of all these products will consequently soar, he said.

The commissioner clearly wants consumers to buy as much beef as possible to prevent the EEC's beef "mountain," now standing at 135,000 tons, from growing.

Great Shortages
Despite his warning that "we shall probably face great shortages of beef next year," few officials here believe that many consumers are able to take part in "operation squirrel."

His comments were also seen by diplomats here as the source of possible political embarrassment in the EEC member countries. The diplomats fear that the comments could be interpreted by consumers as a confession of failure on the community's part if the only antidote to rising prices is a program of hoarding.

In a wide-ranging press conference, Mr. Lardinois admitted that the recent protests by farmers in France, Belgium and the Netherlands could have a "domino effect" on agricultural producers in other EEC nations. He agreed that national measures would have to be taken to head off social unrest but insisted that such measures must be negotiated by the EEC Council of Ministers.

He expressed displeasure at the recent unilateral measures to aid

Study of Mid-Atlantic Rift Shows 1-Inch-a-Year Shift

By Walter Sullivan

PONTA DELGADA, the Azores, Aug. 1.—Intensive manned exploration of the median rift valley that bisects the Atlantic Ocean has, according to the Franco-American participants, provided firm evidence that the valley is spreading away from its center line at a rate of about an inch a year.

They had been convinced of this by evidence obtained elsewhere, indicating that eastern and western sides of the ocean are moving away from one another at that rate. However, the oceanographers said here today that the new discoveries should do much to convince those still skeptical.

While descents far below depths tolerable by ordinary submarines are not without hazard, all of the dives made in the exploration—some of them more than 9,000 feet deep—have gone smoothly so far, according to the participants.

Using remotely controlled grasping tools, the divers have collected samples of rocks from the various formations to use in reconstructing the chemistry of sea-floor production. Also, 30,000 photographs of such formations have been made.

Volcanic Glass Present

They show deep cliffs, cliffs formed by abrupt uplifts and subsidences as well as other features peculiar to this region of oceanic growth. Thus, what seem among the youngest formations of the rift valley—Mount Venus and Mount Pluto, half a mile apart from the valley center line—are partly encrusted with staghorn-like formations of volcanic glass.

The findings so far by two French and one American deep-diving craft were summarized at a news conference aboard the French vessel, Le Noroit, mother ship to the "diving saucer," Cyana.

The Cyana has already made eight dives into a narrow cleft where the median valley is offset and has discovered there what seems to be twin geysers or hot springs that have spread manganese-iron deposits over the surrounding seabed.

Dr. Richard Holland of Har-

Indian Boat Capsizes, Drowning 13 Women

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1 (Reuters).

At least 13 women were drowned when a craft ferrying them across a flooded river capsized near Patna, capital of northern Bihar, it was reported today.

The Press Trust of India quoted witnesses as saying that all the men in the boat jumped out and swam to safety. The death toll in a week of monsoon floods in India has risen to well over 100.

More for Drama Than Meaning

Impeachment Intrigues European

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Aug. 1 (NYT)—France was preoccupied with Labor party squabbles, West Germany with traffic restrictions in Berlin and all of Europe, of course, with the critical tension over Cyprus.

Among all these matters, the House Judiciary Committee's decision to recommend President Nixon's impeachment was observed by Europeans more for its drama than for its significance. It was a front-page story, but rarely the main one. There were some editorials but not so many as over earlier Watergate climaxes. Editorialists are running out of things to say about a process that Europeans regard as mysterious, admirable and interminably dragged-out.

"My husband keeps up with all the details," a Swiss office worker said, "because he is in the export business... but I cannot follow it closely any more."

The Very Least

David Watt, the political analyst for the Financial Times, wrote: "No reasonably objective person reading the transcripts can really fail to be convinced that the President is guilty at the very least of attempting to pervert the course of justice and of attempting (probably successfully) to abuse his power for political and financial ends. So why not get rid of him and be done with it?"

Mr. Watt asked the question only in order to answer it. But the question has more hold on persons in this part of the world than does the answer.

"The essentials are known," The Economist remarked tartly. "And the Nixon matter needs to be got over and done with."

Spreading Mood

The mood of growing patience spread to the Times of London yesterday, which called on Mr. Nixon to resign. The Spectator magazine went further and said that, if Congress did not get rid of Mr. Nixon, the country was headed for dictatorship.

Officials in Western European countries continue to follow Watergate developments closely. It is reported that several of their Washington embassies were asked for an assessment as soon as news of the Judiciary Committee vote came in.

But the basic way of looking at the situation among responsible government officials has not changed much. Most of them believe that what has come out about President Nixon has crippled his presidency beyond repair. Since Western Europe is convinced that a crippled U.S. presidency is a world disaster, there is a perceptible, if publicly unspoken, hope that Mr. Nixon will depart before much longer, either by resignation or by Senate trial.

In London, for example, the rising price of gold and the closing of the stock market yesterday at a 15-year low are attributed, as a financial analyst put it, "partly to anxieties over ineffective U.S. economic leadership."

A West German diplomat, speaking of Mr. Nixon, said that the U.S. government has been paralyzed for months by domestic dissension, and, if he tried to make a strong economic policy right now, nobody would follow him.

Genuine Possibility

To some degree, news reports here about the committee impeachment vote made it clear that

the possibility of Mr. Nixon's removal was a genuine one.

A widespread feeling has been building up that Mr. Nixon would not finish his term. Laddrova's, a British betting office, said a bet on such a proposition earned 3-to-1 odds less than a year ago, but now such bets were getting only even money.

What came across with particular force was perhaps not the news of the vote, but its drama. The BBC carried Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala., saying that he knew his fate for impeachment would pain many of his constituents and that he had "enough pain both for them and for me."

Fred Emery, the London Times correspondent in Washington, who from the beginning has told British readers—despite an initial editorial line to the contrary in his own paper—how serious Watergate was, struck an unusual personal note in his account.

"For one, felt almost an

intruder into someone's grief," he wrote, describing committee's vote. "To me, of these approaches, or men and women, lawyers looked and sounded like they were passing a death sentence."

Throughout Europe, official editorial comment has expiation for U.S. institutions in the Italian Communist paper, L'Unita.

Speaking as it frequently with independence of the U.S. Moscow line on the affair, the Judiciary Committee for behaving "with the d that such an extraordinary 'sion required."

Despite ideological differences with the United States, it seemed, no realistic person be "unaware of the strength the political system of the U States as it was formed through a long history, full of t conducted in the name o moocracy."

Arafat Sees No Chance of Ai By U.S. on Palestinian Stat

BEIRUT, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, said today that he had no hope of American support for the Palestinian cause in negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement.

"We have never been deceived,

even for one minute, American intention toward Palestinian people," Mr. Arafat told the Beirut magazine Hawadex.

Mr. Arafat was interviewed shortly before he went to M yesterday for talks with leaders.

He said that "we know th something very serious prepared against the Palestinian people" in Jordanian-Am talks scheduled late this n in Washington.

Beirut press commentators re ed fear that Washington's back Jordanian King Hus drive for the return of the Bank.

Some Israeli leaders also approved such a deal. But Mr. Arafat said that Palestinian moderates wan West Bank as the nucleus Palestinian state.

Habash Criticizes Russia

Meanwhile, George Ha leader of the Popular Front the Liberation of Palestine criticized the Soviet Union advocating a Moscow settlement.

Mr. Habash also criticized "subversive" policies of Mr. Arafat and said his organization would withdraw from the P the Liberation Organization, participated in the Arab-L peace conference at Geneva.

Mr. Habash made his men's in an interview which he published Saturday in Beirut newspaper al-Balad. Excerpts of the interview were ried today by a local Leb news agency.

Soviet Overflights Charged by Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (U Defense Minister Shimon complained to UN officers t that Soviet helicopters t part in mine-clearing opera in the Gulf of Suez are viol

Israeli airspace in the Peninsula region. The helicopters are base the aircraft carrier Lenin which is part of the Soviet sweeping operation in the Mr. Peres said. He asked UN officers to forward the plaint to their superiors.

Debate Opens Aug. 8 Before Senate Panel

Battle Lines Are Drawn in U.S. on Détente

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Battle lines are being drawn for the debate on U.S.-Soviet détente policy, due to open Aug. 8 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has agreed to launch the debate, the State Department confirmed yesterday. Mr. Kissinger's chief protagonist, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., is scheduled to be the first rebuttal witness on Aug. 13.

In hearings running intermittently through Sept. 24, other witnesses will include Averell Harriman, Dean Rusk, George Kennan, Adam Olson, Eugene McCarthy, and other academic, scientific and diplomatic specialists on the Soviet Union and China.

Early last month, an anti-Jackson group, which includes many liberal critics of President Nixon and businessmen anxious for trade with the Soviet Union, announced the formation of the American Committee on United States-Soviet Relations.

A Mixture

Its mixture of Democrats and Republicans includes such former doves in the Kennedy administration as Harvard Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, Jerome Wiesner, the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Donald Kendall, the chairman of PepsiCo, a long-time supporter of President Nixon who made a trade deal with the Soviet Union.

A group with an opposing viewpoint, the Foreign Policy Task Force of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, yesterday announced its challenge of what it called President Nixon's "soothing rhetoric" about détente. By claiming too much, the group said, the President has created "a myth of détente."

The program of this group, which describes itself as representing "the middle range" of Democratic opinion, was announced at a press conference by Eugene Rostow, a Yale Law School professor who was the under secretary of state for economic affairs in the Johnson administration.

Mr. Rostow said persons who question the Nixon administration's détente policy cannot simply be passed off as hawks, cold warriors or opponents of peace.

The Task Force of which he is chairman, Mr. Rostow noted, includes such critics of the Vietnam War as George Ball, a former under secretary of state in the Kennedy-Johnson administration, and Norman Podhoretz, the editor of Commentary magazine.

What this group advocates, Mr. Rostow said, is "true détente," which it defines as "a state of genuine peace with the Soviet Union." Including, as Sen. Jackson advocates, freedom of emigration from the Soviet Union, non-harassment of dissidents, and other major internal and external changes in Soviet policy.

"This is not a conflict within the Democratic party," Mr. Rostow said, "although it is certain that there are nuances of differ-

ence among us on a number issues."

Despite the Nixon administration's policy, Mr. Rostow said, "the fact of the matter is there has been no change in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union; we simply gone through an phase of euphoria."

"The official Nixon-Brezhnev proclamation of détente," the group said in a statement of "peace," "was discarded by Soviets in the two main the of world conflict (the Middle and Indo-China) from the m. It was signed. And they have slowed down their headlong for first-strike capability in nuclear and conventional s. In military power, the de has said, "the balance of S and American strategic stre are moving toward Soviet su

grity."

Response Sought

Mr. Rostow said his group "calls for a response to Soviet military buildup and viet military developments" which he claimed, are expanding S conventional forces "at an as fishing rate." A main theme the organization is that military strength must be forced until there is det "without illusions."

On the other side of the f Sen. William Fulbright, D., the chairman of the Senate eign Relations Committee, yesterday said that both Soviet U.S. leaders are "still giving i their military leaders" instea halting the arms race.

The results of the last sun meeting were "disappointi" Sen. Fulbright said. He lat the limited ban on U.S.-S underground nuclear tes reached in Moscow as "large cosmetic agreement. Most di pointing of all was the failure reach an agreement at Mos on strategic arms," he said.

Recent Future Abuses

Chief Urges Law to Curb White House Access to Data

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP).—The House of Representatives today passed a law permitting White House access to tax returns in order to prevent future abuse of the power.

The bill, which would require the President to obtain a court order before accessing tax returns, was passed by a vote of 285-147.

The bill was introduced by Rep. James C. Wright (D-Texas) and passed by a vote of 285-147.

Mr. Wright said that the bill was necessary to prevent the kind of abuse that occurred in the case of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

He said that the bill would require the President to obtain a court order before accessing tax returns.

The bill would also require the President to obtain a court order before accessing the records of any federal agency.

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A Chief Opposes Speeding Declassification of U.S. Data

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Senator William Buckley said today that congressional efforts to speed the declassification of government documents would endanger the country's intelligence.

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CAT-NAP—Looking like an enormous house cat sound asleep on his back, Brutus, a ten-month-old Siberian tiger, is prepared for eye surgery at the University of Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary yesterday. He came through it with flying stripes.

Nixon Is Said to Block Plan on Swift Vote

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP).—The White House yesterday considered and apparently discarded a proposal that would have short-circuited the impeachment process in the House in order to send the matter promptly to the Senate for trial.

Mr. Nixon said in an interview that the arrangements were "pretty much ad hoc." He said that Mr. Callahan got much of his information over the telephone.

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Six Black Politicians Declare Opposition to Wallace for '76

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Six prominent black office holders have declared flatly they would not support a presidential ticket that included Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Mayor Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles said that even with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., as the Democratic presidential nominee they would not back Gov. Wallace for Vice-President.

They warned also that politicians who associated themselves with Gov. Wallace would suffer serious losses of support from black voters.

"If Jesus Christ were nominated as President and George Wallace as Vice-President, I would vote against Jesus Christ," said Perry Sutton, president of the New York City branch of Manhattan.

Leopard Spots
"That leopard is not going to change his spots and any leader who attaches himself to Wallace will find himself in serious trouble," said Maynard Jackson, mayor of Atlanta.

"We don't need national office so badly that we have to put a viper in the seat," said Mayor Doris Davis of Compton, Calif.

The outspoken declarations against Mr. Wallace emerged during a panel discussion at the 64th annual conference of the National Urban League.

The five mayors and borough president responded to questions from newsmen about the possibility of Mr. Wallace as a serious contender for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination in 1976.

National political figures, most prominently Sen. Kennedy, have recently appeared publicly with the Southern governor, once viewed as a champion of segregation.

Some black office holders in the South, including Mayor Charles Evers, of Fayette, Miss., and Mayor Johnny Ford of Tuskegee, Ala., supported Mr. Wallace's gubernatorial campaign.

Some of the mayors here drew hearty laughter from a standing-room-only audience of 1,200 as they discussed the prospect of a national ticket that included Gov. Wallace.

"This is difficult because I'm not supposed to use that kind of language," said Mayor Clarence Lightner of Raleigh, N.C. "Now, some of my best friends are from Alabama."

Black President
"Don't be so tough on George," smiled Mayor Bradley. "He may be Vice-President of a ticket I'm President on."

More seriously, Mr. Bradley noted that Mr. Wallace may have reached the point where he could appear publicly to crown a black homecoming queen but that he had not seen evidence of a significant change in the governor's attitude toward black citizens.



George Wallace

Misuse of U.S. Military Planes Uncovered by House Probers

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP).—The captain of a Navy ship based in Spain arranged for a Navy C-130 transport to be flown on a "navigation training" mission to England, where two aluminum masts for a sailboat he was building were picked up and flown back to Spain.

The commander of the Army's 143d Reserve Transportation Brigade in Orlando, Fla., took his son along on five Army flights to Miami Beach and used another Army plane to go to Fort Rucker, Ala., to play golf.

Another Army pilot took his father-in-law aboard his helicopter to look over deer hunting sites. The helicopter crashed, killing both men.

These and many other incidents of unauthorized and improper use of military aircraft are contained in a report by the surveys and investigations staff of the House Appropriations Committee.

The staff report—the product of a 10-month inquiry into the use of what are called "command, administrative or base support" aircraft—is tucked inside thousands of pages of additional testimony on the fiscal 1975 defense budget made public Wednesday by the committee.

Throughout the report the investigative staff complained that, with the exception of some Army cases, it got little or no cooperation from the services in trying to track down misuse of military aircraft.

The investigators charged that the Defense Department itself could not provide any overall accounting to the staff that would show the total number and cost of aircraft authorized and used primarily for administrative purposes.

Each service has different ways of accounting for such planes, and the report said that, as a result of the inquiry, many designations were found to be wrong and were changed.

Using available records, the staff determined that 1,077 military aircraft were being used in fiscal 1973, primarily for either command or base administrative support. The total estimated flying hours cost \$99.7 million.

The report charges that the Pentagon loses management control of these planes once they are distributed to the various commands and that official Defense Department policy on their use is vague.

Airlift travel is supposed to be for "official business" or for an "officially authorized Defense Department activity."

Attempting to learn more precisely what these terms mean proved futile, the investigators charged. "In effect, each commander runs his way." As for properly recording the purpose of each flight, the available data ranged from informative to nonexistent.

In the case of the Navy captain's flight to pick up his sailboat masts, the investigators reported that the 41-foot masts were so long that the pilot considered it hazardous to make the return trip.

Other incidents uncovered and listed as unauthorized or improper flights included the airlifting of 28 adult Boy Scout leaders from Spain to Germany in April, 1973, on a "training mission."

In October, 1973, the Army complied with a University of Virginia request to fly aircraft over Scott Stadium during a homecoming game and drop leaflets. The Army thought it would help the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

U.S. Army Issues Plans to Create 3 New Divisions
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Plans for creation of the nucleus of three new infantry divisions were announced yesterday by the Army.

Army Secretary Howard Callaway said the plans call for the men and money to be shifted from noncombat support and headquarters duties. The new divisions, totaling about 45,000 men, are to be created without essentially increasing the overall size of the Army, currently 785,000 men.

A start will be made this fall with the formation of three separate brigades. No date has been set for completion of the divisions.

Mr. Callaway said the 1st Brigade of the planned 5th Mechanized Division will be formed at Fort Polk, La., the 1st Brigade of the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord, Calif., and the 1st Brigade of the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart, Ga.

The 5th, 7th and 24th Divisions were taken off the Army's active rolls in recent years as the Army was scaled down from the Vietnam war peak of about 20 divisions and 15 million men.

Only 23 House Republicans Take Stand on Impeachment

(Continued from Page 1)

written, but there are signs of opposition. The other day, Rep. William Cohen of Maine, who supports impeachment, found that his staff had taped a particularly pungent letter to his chair.

"May a thousand camels relieve themselves in your drinking water," the letter said.

Aug. 19 Urged For Start of House Debate
(Continued from Page 1)

dent who is a member of both the Rules and Judiciary Committees. The leadership did not appear to favor it, Rep. Anderson said, although the House minority leader, John Rhodes of Arizona, indicated his support of it.

Rep. Anderson said he also favored allowing such a recommendation to be made. "But by saying that, I don't mean to imply I would vote for it," he added.

The next step in the impeachment process is to bring the articles and the committee's final report before the Rules Committee next Thursday.

Formal debate would start Aug. 19—four days later than had been previously planned. The delay is necessary because of time needed for the committee staff to prepare its report.

When the debate opens, there would be one hour at the beginning to debate the rule. Then there would be 55 hours of general debate on impeachment.

After that, according to the schedule discussed today, there would be 32 hours for motions on the articles. It would permit 15 hours on Article 1, 11 hours on Article 2 and six hours on Article 3.

The House would probably meet from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., according to Rep. Ray Madden, D-Ind., chairman of the Rules Committee.

Rep. Anderson said that there is an "iron-clad promise" that the final votes will be over by the end of August, Rep. Madden said that the agreement was to conclude by Labor Day, Sept. 2.

Rep. Anderson said there also is general sympathy in the House for taking the final votes by a roll call, with each member personally calling out "aye" or "nay" instead of using the new electronic voting system.

"There is something more personal about responding to your name being called than simply pushing a card in a slot," Rep. Anderson observed.

The meeting seems to have ended any doubts about whether the proceedings would be presented on television. "There was a general feeling in favor of gavel-to-gavel coverage," Rep. Anderson said.

Lisbon Secret Agent Named in '61 Killing
LISBON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—An agent of Portugal's disbanded secret police has been charged with the murder of a prominent Portuguese sculptor in 1961.

A case prepared by the military judiciary police identified the agent as Antonio Domingues and accused him of premeditated homicide in the case of Jose Dias Coelho. Mr. Coelho, a 36-year-old sculptor, was killed in a Lisbon street on Dec. 19, 1961. He was a leading member of the banned Communist party's Lisbon organization.

Reinecke to Quit California Office
SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 1 (AP).—Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke said today he will resign his office on Aug. 30, the day he is scheduled to be sentenced on a perjury conviction.

Reinecke issued the statement shortly before Evelle Younger, the attorney general, announced his formal opinion, which said: "At the time the judgment is entered confirming the conviction, the office of lieutenant governor automatically becomes vacant."

Reinecke, in turn, told newsmen: "I don't like to publicly state that the office of lieutenant governor will never have to be vacated through legal action by the state. I will voluntarily resign prior to such an action being necessary."

Milk Co-op Fined In Fanning of U.S. Campaigns
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—A federal judge today fined America's largest dairy cooperative \$35,000 for making illegal corporate campaign donations. He declared "this kind of cavalier violation has got to be put to a stop."

The cooperative, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., pleaded guilty before Chief U.S. District Judge George Hart today. Yesterday, the co-op's former general manager, Harold Nelson, pleaded guilty to a conspiracy to bribe former Secretary of the Treasury John Connally and of paying more than \$300,000 in illegal political donations.

The co-op's lawyer, Erwin Heininger, pleaded with Judge Hart to fine the corporation only \$15,000, but the judge imposed the maximum fine on the six-count charge and gave the co-op 30 days to pay.

Mr. Heininger also argued that Nelson and other officials responsible for making illegal donations are no longer employees of the co-op and that the fine "will have to come out of the pockets of people who are completely innocent"—the co-op's \$8,000 dairy farmers.

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5 Die in Bus Ambush
GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Five persons were killed and four wounded today when a bus carrying a group of students and machine-gunned the occupants.

12 Inmates Guard Die in Spanish Prison Fire
MADRID, Aug. 1 (AP).—At least 13 prisoners and a guard were killed in a fire and explosion in a prison 16 miles from Madrid early today, prison sources said. They said that the explosion followed a fire in the prison's carpenter shop, where the men who died were believed to have been working. The fire was due to short circuit, the sources said.

6 Canadian Cadets Killed by Explosive
QUEBEC, Aug. 1 (AP).—Sixteen-year-old Canadian armed forces cadets were killed and 22 injured Tuesday in an explosion during a training demonstration, the military announced.

Maj. Reginald O'Donnell, spokesman for the Canadian forces, said the accident occurred in a barracks classroom at Valcartier Military Base, near Quebec, during a course on the handling of explosives. The cadets, 14 to 18 years old, were spending the summer at the camp.

Labor's Seeds of Discontent

Given the minority position of Britain's Labor government, it would seem that Anthony Wedgwood Benn was stating a platform plank for an autumn election, rather than a legislative proposal, when he told Parliament of the cabinet's plans to nationalize the nation's shipbuilding industry. And the most immediate effect, apart from some joyous thunder on the left, was a very substantial fall in stock prices on the London market.

It is easy enough, and correct enough, to see this drop on the exchange as a reflection of worries by the private owners of British industry that they would have to share this ownership with the rest of their countrymen, should Labor, in its present mood, win a majority next time around at the polls. But there is another factor, and one that is more significant, in the doubts created by Mr. Benn's announcement.

The British economy is in a hazardous state—for reasons that prevail in varying degrees, in most other industrialized nations. British shipbuilding, in a land where that trade has been of world importance since the time of the Spanish Armada, is in a specially poor position in the global market, and if any radical measures to improve it could be successful, the British would have reason

to applaud. But is government ownership and operation of the yards such a step?

What Britain needs, above all, are superior products and services that can be sold competitively to the world at large. It needs them because it must use the income to buy food and other materials that the island kingdom cannot produce in sufficient quantity to sustain its population and their factories. Will nationalization of another segment of industry do that? It can hardly reduce costs, if Britain's nationalized coal is any criterion; it has not been notable in the success of Britain's rivals in building ships, and selling them, or using them in world transportation.

And, in the meantime, the threat of nationalization hangs over private investment in Britain, just as it has hung over the shipyards for many years. There is a curious reminder in the Labor program of the retired British admiral in the days of sail who scattered acorns on his walks about his estate, so that the Royal Navy might have oak for its ships—and who died before those oaks, reaching maturity, found their place had been taken by iron. But the seeds Mr. Benn is scattering may also prove valueless when they come of age. They are presently seeds of discontent in a Britain that needs both unity and efficiency for survival—now.

High-Level U.S. Crime Wave

The indictment of John Connally, former governor of Texas and later secretary of the treasury, brought to a sensational end a month in which an astonishing number of high public figures have been subjected to the processes of the law. Sen. Edward Gurney of Florida was indicted on charges of bribery and conspiracy, California's Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke was convicted of perjury, Rep. Frank Brasco of New York of peddling his influence for money. In the same short span, Otto Kerner, once governor of Illinois and until a few days ago a judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, started a three-year prison sentence for assorted crimes connected with the taking of a bribe. So did his former director of state revenue.

For the most part, this sad roster is only indirectly or not at all connected with Watergate. That complex skein has already entangled three other former cabinet officers, nearly a score of White House aides and advisers and now confronts the President himself with the likely possibility of impeachment—a fate that his first vice-president escaped only by resigning and pleading guilty to one charge out of many which the government was preparing to press.

This quick succession of vigorous prosecutions undercuts the contention that the rich and influential can easily escape the law. In

spite of some plea bargaining (which, however regrettable, goes on in every criminal court in the land), the rate of convictions for highly-placed politicians has been at least as high as that for run-of-the-mill muggers—and the percentage of those freed on probation considerably lower.

Nevertheless, the sense of a spreading corruption at this high level of American life is intolerable. As with crime on any other level, it calls not merely for punishing the guilty but for getting at the cause and if possible finding a cure.

To an appreciable extent, both are obvious. The cause in large part is to be found in the role of money in the political process. Even when the feverishly rising costs of running for public office are not a direct factor, the very machinery of financing campaigns invites corruption and provides a channel for personal bribery. The cure is a drastic reform of the laws governing campaign finance—with heavy emphasis on public funding.

If Congress is serious about restoring faith in the system and lifting the public morale, it has in such pending legislation the instrument it needs. The leaders of the House of Representatives have only to put it on the calendar.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hooverian Nixonomics

Remembering his own uncertainty about what to do in the midst of worsening depression, President Herbert Hoover later wrote: "No President before had ever believed there was a governmental responsibility in such cases. No matter what the urging on previous occasions, Presidents steadfastly had maintained that the federal government was apart from such eruptions; they had always been left to blow themselves out."

President Nixon's economic speech last week in Los Angeles was a remarkable throwback in spirit and philosophy to that old laissez-faire doctrine. Said Mr. Nixon: "The key to fighting inflation is . . . the steadiness that stands firm against the clamor to take dramatic action just to create an appearance of motion; the kind of steadiness that rejects gimmickry, and that gives the enormous creative forces of the marketplace a chance to work." Impatience, the President now believes, is the root of economic and financial evil.

The President is coupling the doctrine of steadiness with a rather mild dose of the "old-time religion" of budget balancing and budget-cutting. Aware that this budgetary stringency may be terribly unpopular with special-interest groups, Mr. Nixon asks the support of "the one lobby we don't have—an anti-inflation lobby." This should not be a lobby with plush Washington offices and high-paid officers," he said, hastily adding that of course he was not castigating any of the fine lobbyists present in his Los Angeles audience or elsewhere around the nation.

And indeed, demonstrating that his newfound zeal for resisting the special-interest lobbies is by no means excessive, Mr. Nixon followed his Los Angeles speech by quietly signing a bill to provide \$2 billion in loan guarantees for producers of beef cattle and other livestock—a measure that will further intensify pressures on the nation's money and credit.

Mr. Nixon is now calling for voluntary ac-

tion by the public to stop inflation. He called upon American consumers to save an extra 15 cents for every \$10 they spend. This suggestion produced a quick flap among his advisers. One top White House economist urged the American people not to take the President literally, lest a higher savings rate and cut in consumption deepen the present business slump. Herbert Stein, the retiring chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, defended the President's statement, saying mysteriously: "We are not asking everyone to save an additional 1.5 per cent."

Besides revealing the fecklessness of presidential efforts to jawbone consumers, this dispute demonstrates the oversimplification and inadequacy of the President's economic policy; the nation is certainly suffering from severe inflation, but not because consumer demand is excessive. On the contrary, the economy is in a slump, which further cuts in total consumer demand would only worsen.

To boost productivity and production, Mr. Nixon wants to reduce government regulation of business and, ominously, to "re-evaluate the trade-off between increasing supplies and certain other objectives, such as improving the environment and improving safety." Laissez-faire, with all its sweet 18th-century charm, is still the favorite doctrine of much of big business, except where ball-outs are concerned.

The only meaningful anti-inflationary element in the President's speech was his backing of the Federal Reserve's restrictive monetary policy, which has sent interest rates soaring and threatens to send the American economy into a more severe slump, endangering the whole world economy. An intellectually bankrupt administration seems to have no better course than to hope that with a little bit of luck this storm will soon blow itself out—just the way the last serious worldwide economic storm did not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



"Why Mess Up a Good System?"

The Watchman in the Night

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—In what it did not do, as in what it did, the House Judiciary Committee conveyed a reassuring sense of constitutional order. Even those most critical of the secret Cambodian bombing and of the President's tax returns may have found reasons, in the debates to accept that those wrongs were not proper grounds for impeachment.

On Cambodia, the decisive argument was made succinctly by Rep. John Seiberling of Ohio. He detested the war and the bombing, Seiberling said; Kent State was in his district. But "we should not use our impeachment power" when "other presidents have taken the same sort of action and . . . Congress bears a very deep measure of responsibility."

Many members felt that Nixon had set "a very sorry example" in his tax returns, as Wiley Mayne of Iowa put it. But the prevailing view was expressed by Ray Thornton of Arkansas: "This committee is not a tax court or a criminal court." Its duty was to deal with offenses "affecting the security of our system of government."

Majestic Phrase

In rejecting those two articles, therefore, the committee was giving further content to the majestic phrase, "high crimes and misdemeanors." The offense must be the particular responsibility of the president accused. And it must rise above the level of common wrongdoing: Must be, as Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York said, "an offense against the political process or the constitutional system of our country."

In the search for standards, members returned often to the clause of the Constitution requiring the president to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The point of the "take care" clause, as they saw it, was that it imposed an affirmative duty—a duty breached if a president condoned or was indifferent to the corrupting lawlessness of his subordinates.

Thus William Cohen of Maine said he had voted for Richard Nixon as "the best man to lead this country." But he would vote for impeachment, Cohen said, because the President had "by act or acquiescence allowed the rule of law and the Constitution to slip under the boots of indifference and arrogance and abuse."

None of us who watched the 38 members of the committee wrestle with evidence and conscience and political loyalties over six nights and days will soon forget this. They did their job, on both sides, with much passion but little rancor. Again and again they brought old principles to life in new words. They taught us.

Paul Sarbanes of Maryland brought home the significance of a break-in at a psychiatrist's office to get the files on one of his patients. "I ask every doctor and lawyer and every insurance agent and accountant in this country," Sarbanes said: "What kind of a land you would be living in if a group of hired hands have the power to come into your office in the dead of night?"

Lawrence Hogan of Maryland, a former FBI agent who had been a solid Nixon supporter, spoke about the anti-war protesters who a few years ago used violence "because they felt their cause was just. They felt that they were above the law. Most of them had long hair and beards and dressed as nonconformists."

Inside the White House at the same time, Hogan continued, there were other men with "well-tailored business suits, close-cropped hair . . . flag pins in their lapels. . . They felt that because their cause was just they too were above the law. And for several months we have had a chronicle of all [their] illegalities and crimes."

"Both of those groups of people were wrong. Both should be held accountable," James Mann of South Carolina also spoke of accountability.

"Americans revere their president," he said, "and rightly they should. . . We would strive to strengthen and protect the presidency. But if there be no accountability, another president will feel free to do as he chooses. The next time there may be no watchman in the night."

Mann quoted Thomas Paine: "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it." By its deliberations the Judiciary Committee renewed confidence that Congress accepts that burden. But will Congress accept a restored responsibility in government generally?

Walter Flowers of Alabama made that point. "I agree that Congress should exert itself," he said. "That is what we are doing here. But we will and should be judged by our willingness to share in the many hard choices that must be made for our nation, such as allocation of scarce resources. . . I want my friends to know that I will be around to remind them when some of these hard choices are up, and we will be able to judge them how responsible we can be with our newly found congressional power."

Letters

Young Suicides

I want to express my appreciation for Richard E. Meyer's (ET, July 29).

Rick Blust is a tragic and extremely pertinent example of the outside limit to which a parent (unknowingly) drives a child by refusing to accept the child as an individual human being in his own right. In effect, the father, Mr. Blust, told his son year after year: "I will not accept you as you really are; I will only accept you if you are as I want you to be!"

In Eric Berne's and Tom Harris's terms, Rick's existential position became: "I'm not okay—You're okay." ("What Do You Say After You Say Hello" by Eric Berne, Grove Press Inc. N.Y. 1972. "I'm OK—You're OK" by Thomas Harris, Harper and Row, 1967.)

The missing element in the article was the mother and how the mother dealt with the father and with her children. Rick learned to be relatively (in comparison to his father and his brother) a loner, and learned to hurt himself from her. And contrary to the justifying and rationalizing position stated by Dr. Fedor Hagmann, the pediatric psychiatrist at the University of Cincinnati, the moment Rick's pattern of hurting himself became apparent—he hurt his grades, he hurt his back, he hurt his arm, he was probably hurting himself in one way or another for five or more years—the end was entirely predictable. It must be admitted that in many cases the suicide would have been attempted rather than succeeded.

Publishing such articles can only help the parents among your readership to realize that their mission in life as parents is to help their children to grow and to realize their own potential, to become themselves—and not to become what their parents want them to become. A child is a human being in his own right and must be respected as well as loved.

—not turned on the age-old Procrustean bed.

I speak first as a father and foster-father of five, then I speak as an erstwhile Rick Blust myself at age 14 (35 years ago) and finally as a practicing therapist believing in the concepts of humanistic psychology.

HENRY L. BROD.

Paris.

I write in reference to the article by Richard E. Meyer (ET, July 29) which relates the short-lived odyssey of Rick Blust, the young American driven to suicide by anger and frustration.

It might be easy to shrug off the incident and claim that Rick and other young people like him are only taking the ultimate step of a person plagued by mental illness. But this is an obvious cop-out. As we continue to accept and encourage success at all costs in ourselves, our children and our political leaders, many more all too normal Americans will be driven to self-destruction out of pure and simple feelings of failure in accomplishing the nebulous American "dream" of eternal victories and wealth.

As to Dr. Hagmann's statement that "it would have been impossible to predict Rick's fate," I humbly reply: After numerous cases of young children and aging businessmen driven to suicide by a society that devalues cherishes cut-throat competition, it should have been only too obvious to sensitive friends and relatives that this kind of pressure to fit the mold of the classic "All-American Boy" could lead to severe depression and suicide.

Is there no room anymore in American society for a simple, sensitive young person?

STEVEN M. GORELICK

Nice.

Vive la France

When we disembarked from the France at Le Havre we were interviewed by French and West German television reporters.

Letter From Jerusalem

Not All Milk and Honey For Former Soviet Jews

By Robert G. Kaiser

JERUSALEM—An American journalist who recently completed a three-year assignment in the Soviet Union was riding through Jerusalem the other day with a newly arrived Israeli immigrant from Leningrad. They were stuck in slow-moving traffic on King George Street, and the man from Leningrad let out a long sigh.

"Yes," the American said, "this Israeli traffic is murder." "Oh, it's not the traffic," the former Soviet citizen replied. "I was sighing in amazement. I've been here for five months, but every so often I still catch in amazement that I'm really in Israel."

The Right Word

Amazement seemed precisely the right word—at least to that American, who is me. As the Israelis themselves say repeatedly, it seems a miracle that nearly 100,000 citizens of the most isolated society in the Western world are now living here. It evokes the image of a mass Houdini escape—an implausible feat; but here it is, indisputably real.

It is difficult to imagine former Soviet citizens walking the streets of Jerusalem, Rome and New York the way they do now. To meet a man from Leningrad on a street corner in Tel Aviv must be something like running into a pretty girl in a large public men's room. Aren't you in the wrong place? Are you lost?

Some of them are lost, and they make a tragic spectacle.

I met several of them last month on the scruffy Mediterranean beach in Odessa, near Rome. They were Jews from Odessa, the Ukrainian seaport, who had spent two years in Israel but couldn't make a go of it. "You could live well in Odessa," one of them said wistfully, "if you had money. And boy, did I have money!" Why had he left? He no longer really remembered, he said. But it seemed obvious that he had left to seek even bigger fortunes as have a large percentage of this unexpected wave of emigrants from the Soviet Union.

Odessa is famous for its thriving unofficial economy, many of whose former proprietors seem to be among the new emigrants. They made money in Odessa by hoarding scarce products, skimming profits from legitimate state businesses and other tricks, none of which are workable in a rational, Western-style economy.

Happy Intellectuals

At the other extreme are the cosmopolitan and happy intellectuals who have managed to move comfortably into new lives. One is a professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, an Israeli citizen for more than three years. "Something very nice is happening to me," he said the other morning. "I'm beginning to forget my old life in the Soviet Union—it's disappearing."

It is impossible to generalize about this heterogeneous group, but most of them do share certain traits—and certain tribulations.

The most obvious of these, not surprisingly, is a general sense that they are in someone else's country. The Israeli government

supports a daily newspaper in Russian that is called "Ostry," a name that seems truer than accurate. I've seen most of the immigrants discuss Israel in terms of "them"—"their" army, "their" police, "their" government, and happily cite detailed programs it is presently making. "If democratic democracy is one professor from Moscow, he said the other day, need a president, like in Israel, somebody strong enough to get things done." Though some Jews are inside-dope, historic inclination, they hard to learn the Israeli here. "Nobody tells us going on," one complained.

Old Joke

The desire to have some you what's going on, where you shop or sell is shared. There's an old joke about the Soviet tailor who of shop in Jerusalem. After weeks he sent a bitter protest to the mayor. "If you send me any client tailor demanded indignantly. 'Nobody finds you a Russian here complain. Social workers report that give a Russian school list of 10 schools that new are, she will be hurt and 'They don't want to offer selves for employment,' or worker explained. 'The to be told to start work a so-and-so Monday at 8 o'clock.'"

The glittering Western dazzles many of the Soviet masses of the newcomers who are on their way United States instead seem to equip themselves with a pair of Western glasses, a new Swiss watch, a modest but unmistakable wardrobe. There is a tendency toward dressing among the never saw bright clothes.

Big Events

Little outings can be big. A newcomer in Rome ate a neighborhood restaurant lunch, but spoke no Italian some experimenting. He had German in common: Italian waiter, and order, meal, "I'm that, somewhat said afterward. In Moscow all the time about 1 downed. Western barely staying alive. An ordinary waiter in Rome is an educated, cultured waiter in Moscow who German? He said.

In a strange and unwelcome, Soviet patriotism of lives the wrenching move Western world. "In Odessa, a girl complained that her husband's no 'theater here.' But did every night? No, of course. And was the theater inter Odessa? No, it wasn't. Am 'Russians are too happy supermarkets,' one emigrant of his fellows. They realize that there are some reasons why the Union isn't as rich as the States." Was it just a of history. Well, no. Russians are happier if it supermarkets? Well, even expatriate Russian seem prepared to make

Soviet Imprint

Conversations with dozen Russian emigrants that life in the Soviet leaves a powerful psychological imprint. A man who lived 40 years in Moscow easily adjust to the far different Western. Some Russians make the most, some don't, but no it easy to cope.

"I can't get used to the error," one young man complained. He had been expelled from Kiev years ago, when his role in a student dormitory covered with Zionist hit He had been in Israel, in European countries, and in Rome, waiting for per to immigrate to South.

"These Russians are I than me," he said. "I didn't like Israel the most arrived there. I spent six in Switzerland, but I could used to it. America? That's just a big Israel. going to South Africa. I'll be better off there. Do you think I'll like it?"

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Bentsen, in Democrats' Reply, Assails Nixon Economic Plans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Lloyd Bentsen, a leading Democratic senator, today assailed President Nixon's economic program in a speech before Congress. Bentsen said the program was designed to "hide Mr. Nixon's failure to deal with the worst recession in the nation's history."

A nationally televised message to the President's July 25th on the economy, Sen. Bentsen said, "disparaged what he called Mr. Nixon's new 'passive' economic policy."

Sen. Bentsen, the chairman of the Senate Economic Subcommittee on Domestic Growth, offered a six-point Democratic program which said should receive bipartisan support.

"The President told us that our economic troubles are your fault—except his and his advisers," Sen. Bentsen said. "He blamed international competition, wild spending by Congress and the extravagance of men who spend money rather than save it," Sen. Bentsen said. "I felt that I was hearing the voice of economic cover-up."

Sen. Bentsen, who was chosen

by the Democratic majority in Congress to reply to Mr. Nixon's speech, called for an end to "this pointless search for culprits" and proposed, in a long and short-range economic program:

- A program to convince banks and lending institutions to voluntarily aim new loans toward production of items in short supply, especially in fields of housing and manufacturing. "It seems to me that when millions of Americans can't get home loans and when American businessmen can't get financing, we should put some restraints on the flow of dollars out of our country and should cut back on loans and government grants to other countries," Sen. Bentsen said.

- The establishment by the President or Congress of a cost-of-living task force to track and attempt to avoid or reduce inflationary price and wage increases.

- An increase of congressional efforts to cut back federal spending. President Nixon proposed a \$5-billion cut in the 1975 budget, Sen. Bentsen mentioned no specific figure, but some Democrats have urged a much larger reduction.

- Reform of the tax system to plug loopholes and produce some new revenue. Mr. Nixon said he would propose no tax increases or reductions and did not mention tax reform.

- Increase industrial and agricultural productivity through research and job training.

- Immediate steps by the Nixon administration to "put its own economic house in order" by a better coordination of its economic policies and programs.

"Things to Be Done"

"Certainly this six-point program does not exhaust the possibilities for action and decision," Sen. Bentsen said. "But it underscores the fact that there are things to be done—more than the administration is doing now."

While Mr. Nixon spoke of the quality of "steadiness" as a key to anti-inflationary programs, Sen. Bentsen said Mr. Nixon's economic policies have been marked by vacillation, inconsistency and "desperate trial and error."

"Sadly, only four things have really been steady," Sen. Bentsen said. "Steadily rising prices, steadily dwindling confidence, steadily cheerful assurances from the administration followed by steadily worsening results."

Belfast Women Accuse Charges in Fatal Beating

ELFAST, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Police plan to press charges against at least four Protestant men in connection with the killing of a 31-year-old Protestant woman, security sources said today.

Several other men and women may be charged in the killing of Anne O'Gilly, who was apparently clubbed to death. Miss O'Gilly's body was found Monday night on a Belfast road about five days after she was killed, police said.

Detectors said they believed O'Gilly may have been killed after she ignored several warnings and a love affair with a married leader of the Protestant Ulster Defense Association, now in prison.

The four women awaiting charges were among eight women and several men arrested after police raided an apartment yesterday.

Police sources said the death could be connected with a power struggle between the UDA and the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force in the Protestant community.

Pentagon's Budget Receives 3.5% Reduction by House Unit

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The House Defense Appropriations subcommittee has made a roughly symbolic cut of 3.5 percent in the defense budget, signaling that the Pentagon will go again emerge victorious in its annual military debate on Capitol Hill.

The subcommittee, congressional leaders reported yesterday, has cut roughly \$3 billion from the \$7 billion requested by the Defense Department in appropriations for the fiscal year that began July 1.

Although attempts will be made by the House and the Senate to cut the defense budget further, it is believed that the subcommittee's figure will stand. The defense Department, in turn, is expected to accept a 3.5 percent congressional reduction as one

causing no significant change in its spending plans.

Over the years, the conservative subcommittee, headed by Rep. George Mann of Texas, who is also chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, has largely established the basic size and shape of the defense budget that finally emerges from Congress. The subcommittee's recommendations are expected to be ratified by the full committee today with the defense appropriations bill going to the House floor Tuesday.

A 3.5 percent cut in the defense budget falls within the pattern of congressional reductions in recent years. The Pentagon, in presenting its budget in January, expected a congressional reduction of about that size and finds ways to absorb it.

The result is that Congress is left free to debate about how it cuts the defense budget, and the Pentagon's spending plans proceed unimpeded. This year, however, the Pentagon's flexibility in absorbing reductions has been restricted by an unexpectedly high rate of inflation, which is driving up personnel and weapons costs.

The Defense Department has already added \$14 billion to its appropriations requests to cover increased costs in pay, pensions and fuel. Defense officials expect that it will be necessary to request additional funds, but the White House Office of Management and Budget is determined to hold the department to its original budget.

E. Germans Make No Statement on Delay in U.S. Ties

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP).—An official East German statement today on delayed establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States made no mention of the dispute over West Berlin that caused the U.S. government to postpone the ceremony.

The East German ADN news agency reported that senior Foreign Ministry official Herbert Sies returned to East Berlin from talks in Washington on establishing U.S.-East German ties, quoting him as saying that all documents necessary for the ceremony are complete.

"The formal establishment of diplomatic relations, whose temporary delay was not caused by the (East) German Democratic Republic, will still be arranged by both sides," Mr. Sies was quoted as saying.

Yesterday, the U.S. State Department revealed it was delaying the exchange of protocols with West German interference with West German road traffic toward West Berlin. A Communist retaliatory move against establishment of a West German government environmental agency in the city.

U.S. Issues Rules on X-Rays to Prevent Excessive Exposure

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The Food and Drug Administration published rules yesterday designed to save millions of Americans unnecessary dosages of medical and dental X-rays.

The agency's Bureau of Radiological Health estimates that the new rules will save Americans \$170 million a year that would otherwise be spent on illness to which unnecessary X-ray exposure was a contributing factor.

The rules, under development

for five years, went into effect yesterday. They are the first federal standards for diagnostic medical and dental equipment, which are the main source of exposure to man-made radiation.

The strict manufacturing and assembly standards are expected to raise the aggregate costs of diagnostic X-rays by about \$20 million a year, all of which will probably be passed on to the consumer. The net saving in medical costs would still be \$150 million a year, according to an FDA analysis.

Excessive radiation is known to

increase the risks of cancer, genetic damage and other ill effects. Many experts believe that even small doses of radiation must be assumed to make some contribution to the total risks of a population, although such effects would be so small as to be undetectable in any individual case.

The new regulations require that any diagnostic X-ray equipment built after today must meet federal standards and be certified as doing so. The certification requirement also extends to those components of X-ray systems that might affect the total radiation

dose received by the patient or the machine operator.

For the time being, existing equipment can be modified or repaired by adding uncertified parts, but five years from now this exception will be eliminated. The regulations are designed to achieve a gradual upgrading of all diagnostic X-ray equipment without rendering existing equipment suddenly obsolete, according to FDA officials.

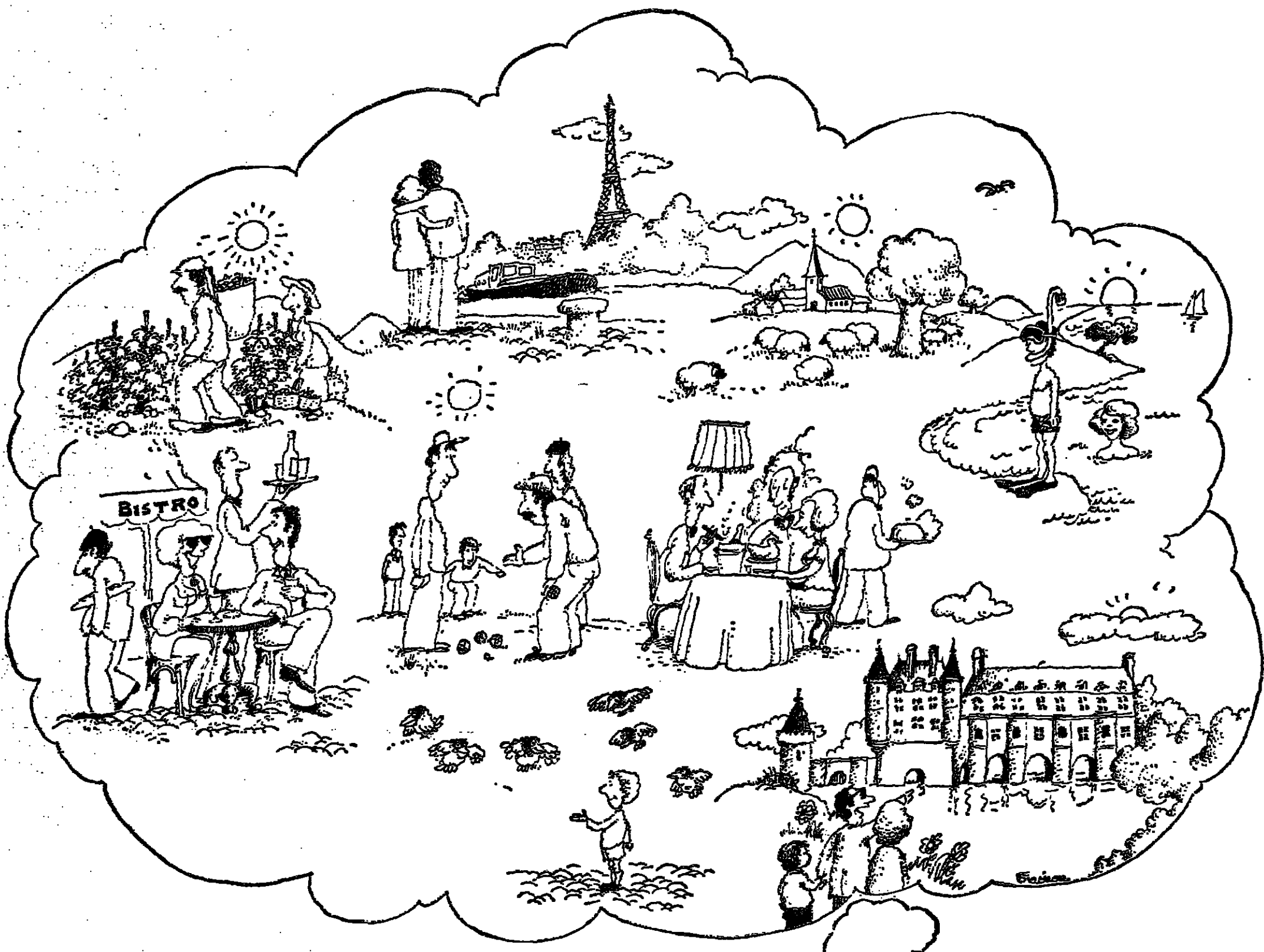
A major objective of the new regulations is to ensure that the X-ray beam emitted by any

machine covers an area of the body no greater than that of the X-ray film to be exposed. Any X-rays that hit the patient's body but do not pass through the film are wasted and constitute unnecessary exposure.

John Villforth, director of the Bureau of Radiological Health, said the new standards would directly affect more than 130 million Americans who were exposed each year to medical or dental X-rays. In 1970, Americans made 112 million visits to medical facilities for X-ray diagnostic work, and 66 million for dental X-rays.



Lloyd Bentsen



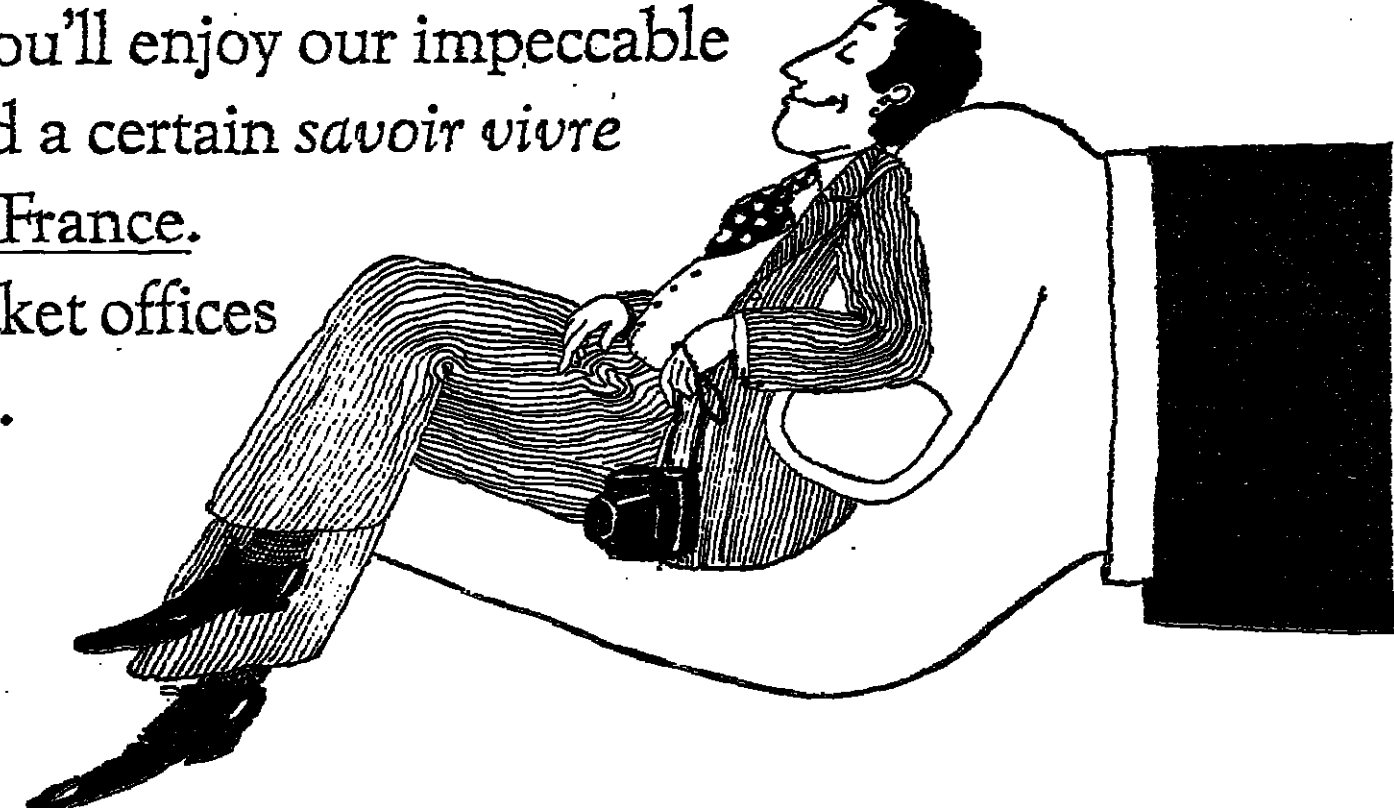
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Four Killed in Crash of U.S. Navy Plane

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C., Aug. 1 (AP).—Four persons were killed and more than a dozen were injured yesterday when a U.S. Navy aircraft crashed into a maintenance building at a Coast Guard base here, officials said.

A witness said the crash at the Elizabeth City Coast Guard Air base touched off an explosion that killed three civilian employees. A Navy spokesman said one of the 12 men aboard the plane, a lieutenant commander, was killed.

Obituaries

Cardinal Antoniutti Killed
In Car Accident at Bologna

BOLOGNA, Aug. 1 (AP)—Ildebrando Cardinal Antoniutti, 75, considered one of the most powerful conservative prelates in the Vatican, was killed today in an automobile accident here.

Cardinal Antoniutti headed the Vatican's Congregation for the Religious for 10 years, exerting strong control over Catholic clergymen all over the world. He resigned last year when he became 75.

The Italian cardinal was rumored to have received the second largest number of votes in the conclave that elected Pope Paul VI in 1963. This was said

to have added to his influence in church affairs.

A veteran of the Vatican's diplomatic service, Cardinal Antoniutti held posts in Spain, China, Portugal, Albania and Canada. He served in Canada for 15 years as apostolic delegate. Pope Pius XI sent him to Spain during the Civil War to help war victims and assist in exchanges of prisoners.

Cardinal Antoniutti was born Aug. 3, 1898, at Nimis, near Udine, in northern Italy. He was elevated to cardinal by Pope John XXIII in 1962.

Cardinal Antoniutti's death lowers the membership of the College of Cardinals to 130.

Elizabeth G. Davis

SARASOTA, Fla., Aug. 1 (AP)—Elizabeth G. Davis, 64, author of the women's liberation novel "The First Sex," died yesterday of a self-inflicted gunshot wound, police said. She had been in ill health.

Her novel, published in 1971, sought to show that women had made a greater contribution to history than men. Mrs. Davis



Cardinal Antoniutti

also wrote "The Female Principle" and "The Founding Mothers." She was the sister of Dita Beard, the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. lobbyist who was a key figure in the ITT scandal involving the 1973 Republican National Convention.

Ross Hutchison

SYDNEY, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Australia's longest-surviving heart-transplant patient, Ross Hutchison, 53, died yesterday of pneumonia, a hospital spokesman said. He had a successful heart transplant at St. Vincent's Hospital 62 days ago.

Gain Is Cited
On Infertility
Drug for Men

Two U.S. Scientists
Break Hormone Down

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—Two Los Angeles scientists think they are on the track of a chemical way to make men infertile. They believe that their discovery of the chemical structure of the complex hormone that is responsible for the production of sperm can lead to a new method of contraception—an injection that would stop the body from making sperm.

But, even if it works, the discovery would fall short of being the equivalent for men of the present day birth-control pill for women. Most likely, its effects would be irreversible, a sort of chemical vasectomy, instead of temporarily working for a specified period of time the way the pill does.

That would limit its usefulness to men who have decided that they no longer want to father children.

5-Year Wait

In any case, the two scientists said it would be at least five years before they knew if their discovery—reported in the July issue of the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*—will have any application for contraception.

As a first step, doctors Albert Parlow and Basadre Shome of Harbor General Hospital and the University of California at Los Angeles said they have just started animal studies to see if the chemical structure of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) could be used as a contraceptive.

FSH is the last of the seven hormones secreted by the pituitary gland in the base of the brain whose structure has been unraveled by scientists. It is also the most complex of the seven.

Dr. Parlow explained in a telephone interview that he and Dr. Shome hope to use their new knowledge of the hormone to create a vaccine made from the FSH of animals such as sheep, cows and pigs. This vaccine would be injected into men to trigger their bodies' defense mechanisms against foreign substances.

LH and FSH

While being different enough to trigger the defense mechanism, Dr. Parlow said, the vaccine made from animal FSH will be similar enough to human FSH so that the defense mechanism will also destroy it.

FSH is also involved in female fertility. But in men, it is responsible only for the production of sperm while another pituitary hormone, luteinizing hormone (LH), is involved in the manufacture of sex hormones. In women, however, LH and FSH have to work together for both the production of eggs and the manufacture of sex hormones.

FSH from natural sources is very expensive and a key ingredient in fertility pills for women who are having trouble conceiving children.

Now that they know the chemical structure of FSH, scientists can synthesize it so a more plentiful supply will be available at a lower price, Dr. Parlow said.

Accord Schedule
On Satellite Use
For Air Traffic

PARIS, Aug. 1 (UPI)—An agreement to lay the groundwork for a worldwide system of air-traffic control by satellite will be signed tomorrow in Paris, the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) said today.

The program—scheduled to go into operation by the mid-1980s—will permit better communications between aircraft and ground stations, a project official said. He said it will also reduce air corridors on trans-Atlantic routes by allowing "closer and more exact positioning of planes."

Signatories to tomorrow's accord will be Canada and ESRO. The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration signed it in May. The first of two geostationary satellites for the program is scheduled to be launched over the Atlantic Ocean in late 1977, officials said.

Poland Marks Uprising

WARSAW, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Poland today celebrated the 30th anniversary of the 63-day struggle of the heroic but unsuccessful Warsaw uprising against German occupation during World War II.

16 Brands of Contraceptives Are Selling Well
Birth Control in Spain Still Quiet, But Easier

By Mike Booth

MADRID (UPI)—Article 416 of the Spanish penal code says, "They will be punished with arrest and fine... those who manufacture, offer for sale or use medications, substances, objects, instruments, apparatus, means or procedures capable of provoking or facilitating abortion or preventing conception." Legally, contraception in Spain is linked with abortion and is banned.

However, according to a Madrid gynecologist, in practice the law is not applied and attitudes toward birth control are rapidly changing. "Theoretically, Article 416 could be applied in hundreds of thousands of cases today," he says, "but, that I know of, the law has not been invoked in years."

"There are at least 16 brands of contraceptive pills which are made in Spain," he adds, "and they are sold by the millions. Of course, they are ostensibly not contraceptives but medication for dealing with uterine bleeding or regulating the menstrual cycle."

Ireland, Spain and Portugal are the only countries in Europe to continue to prohibit birth control.

Various Choices

In Spain, says the doctor, the prescription of the pill is handled discreetly between doctor and patient. Among the various pills available here are ones made under American and German patents embracing the most advanced medical technology. Many of them fall into the low-level estrogen category, considered safe by the Dunlop Committee in England.

While condoms and the pill are dispensed under medical pretense, intrauterine devices are not in general use in Spain. This is ironic since a Spanish firm, Medhoss, has developed what is said to be the most efficient IUD yet, an "anchor" design which is said to be virtually expulsion proof. Each box which leaves the Barcelona factory is labeled: "For Export Only."

Active opposition to contraception in Spain comes not from the government nor the church, but from individual priests and doctors who find their most accumulating outlet in the sensationalist press. Such pulp magazines as *Personas* and *Dies Minutos* sometimes take the corners of their pages with the question: "La Píldora—Cancer?"

In spite of Pope Paul's recent reaffirmation of the Catholic Church's stand on birth control, many modern Spanish priests are privately condoning, even counselling the use of contraceptives, especially in special circumstances, such as when pregnancy might endanger a woman's health. "I occasionally have patients come to me with notes from a priest 'authorizing' birth control measures," says the doctor.

Other Aspects

"There are many aspects to this generally free atmosphere regarding sexual matters in Spain these days," he adds. "Today many Spanish doctors will undertake tubal ligatures, on their own responsibility after a woman's third or fourth Caesarean section, when it is clear that further pregnancies would be dangerous for her. Abortions, on the other hand, are considered taboo by most responsible members

of the medical profession here, as well as by the clergy," the doctor added.

He went on to say that "interrupted coitus" was the generally accepted method of "birth control" for years. "New attitudes are even filtering into institutions, according to the doctor. 'Recently I was asked to give my annual sex-education lecture to teen-aged girls in a Catholic school,' he says. 'I reviewed beforehand with the director the slides I planned to show. I expressed a little hesitation myself about some of the material, but the school director insisted that I feel completely free to include anything I felt relevant.'"

Mystery, Guilt

"As with most other social trends," says the doctor, "birth control here took root in the cities. It is now reaching slowly into the villages, but a massive re-education has to be achieved before contraception can be fully accepted. Keep in mind that in Spain, when women go to an appointment with a gynecologist, they are generally accompanied by their mothers. And in the villages the whole subject of sexuality is still shrouded in mystery and guilt. Of course, legalization would speed matters up, and I fully expect this to happen sooner than many people think."

Meanwhile, Spain continues to be the land of large families. The government gives nominal tax breaks and public transport discounts to families with more than four children and once a year presents the national birth prize to the country's largest family. This year's winners, an Almeria couple, have 19 living children. They were received personally by Generalissimo Francisco Franco and given a diploma and a cash prize.

2 Bruges Shows: Classic Era, Today's Youth

By Rona Dobson

BRUGES, Belgium (UPI)—Two exhibitions on view in Bruges underscore the character of this historic city.

One, in the medieval core of the town, features 15th to 18th-century paintings by Flemish and Dutch artists. The other is the Bruges Triennale, a collective show of works by young Belgians in the modern outskirts of the city.

The old paintings come from the Czech collection of Flemish and Dutch works in Prague—the museum there is undergoing renovation, hence the loan exhibition to the Bruges Greening Museum.

Among the works: two important triptychs by Dutch artist Geertgen Sint Jans and Flemish artist Joos van Cleve, originally from the collection of Leopold II, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia and conqueror of the Netherlands. Van Cleve's style is the traditional Flemish primitive approach to religious themes with the three kings in sumptuous dress presenting gifts in a classical pillared ruin with nothing of Bethlehem about it. St. Jerome looks on from the wings, but slung raffishly across his shoulder, his attendant lion just visible beside him. Geertgen Sint Jans (his name means "Little Gerrit who lives near St. John's Church") may have studied in Bruges around 1475, but he was a Hollander born and bred. He places the same scene in a real stable without frills, the background filled with people and horses in movement, a lively miniature world with subtle and advanced touches of



Detail of center panel of Joos van Cleve's triptych, painted in Antwerp early in the 16th century, on loan from Prague National Gallery.

sophistication in the grouping of his figures.

The paintings in the Bruges museums are separated into Flemish and Dutch sections, forming to the show's title, "1450 to 1750" by opening with a mid-15th century version of the masterpiece, "The Virgin on Her Deathbed," by one of Hugo van der Goe's disciples and closing with an Amsterdam flower painting by Rachel Ruysch who died in 1750.

Ruysch

In her own time much admired, Ruysch has slipped into obscurity but the beautiful little composition of flowers and fruits from Prague, painted when she was 18, should help revive her reputation.

There are village carnivals and winter skating scenes; still lifes—a table scene with oysters, bread, wine by the 16th-century Antwerp painter, Odias Beert, proves that artists then appreciated the good life. There are copies of Peter Bruegel's works by his son Peter; an unusual Jan Steen showing 17th-century musical instruments.

Many of the works from Prague have scrupulously qualified attributions with stern judgments by classifier-critics. But whether they are by pupils or masters, these paintings can be enjoyed unreservedly, giving as they do an overview of three centuries of artistic life.

That the same strain of artistic expression is still alive in Belgium is clear at the Triennale. Today's preoccupations with objects in full dimension, with literary concepts, with macabre allegories and with participation by the public have taken over from the gentry

in many forms, brought up to date, for instance, by Guy Degbert, marshalling bicycle wheels, bananas, rulers, kitchen equipment into hyper-real compositions—or by Jacques Verdura in his pictures of real furniture and a plaster-mold woman's figure.

The 40 artists selected to show this year have each been given a partitioned area in the Hall of Commerce and let loose to produce what mood dictated. Results vary widely from Roobjee's full-scale funeral parlor to an erratic row of nails trailing across a white wall.

One area has been transformed by Hugo Duchateau into a room in the process of redecoration with an orderly litter of brushes, buckets, paint splashes, thin lines in receding perspective. It's an ingenious and painterly creation.

Van Rafelghem

Another exhibitor, Paul van Rafelghem takes marble ornaments into creases, ridges and folds, trying it into mysterious bundles.

Starker conceptual exhibits are sometimes pared down too far. Like Lohaus's long strip of advice: a brown paper slung limp down one wall or are too textual such as Roquette's messy o people on a street supported by reams of written explanation. But Guy Mees's photographic juggling with three ordinary sloppily dressed unathletic men is mesmerizing.

This is a show to be seen in a holiday mood. Lanes lead among the partitions, a wide central area has a snack bar there are slides, films, stalls stocked with art books, pamphlets, a splendidly messy enclosure where children may paint construct and go happily berserk.

(Masterpieces From Prague 1450 to 1750, Greening Museum Bruges, to Oct. 20; Triennale Beurhalle, Bruges, to Sept. 1.

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J.K. Industry Tells Wilson, 'Lay Off'

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ).—British industry told the government today to "lay off" meddling business.

Campbell Adamson, director general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), said: "What we are asking is for the state to lay off."

Claiming that industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn is "a sword of Damocles" over industry that would deter investment, Mr. Adamson said that British industry is "effectively capable of doing a good job."

But with rumors, speculation and "the present price controls hitting the benefits from productivity, we have got a situation that is really serious," Mr. Adamson made his comments at a press conference about the CBI's latest survey, which showed a sharp deterioration in business confidence.

The business group said the percentage of firms planning to increase capital spending "has fallen sharply" to considerably below average levels from the "very high" of a year earlier.

Of the 1,200 companies surveyed in the quarterly survey taken in the last month, 50 per cent said they were less optimistic than they had been four months ago, the outlook for their industrial sector, 7 per cent were more optimistic and 43 per cent said the outlook was unchanged.

The CBI said that only twice in the 16 years of its survey "has the fall in business optimism been as widespread and pronounced as this time." The previous instance was at the start of this year during the three-day work week.

Says Business Confidence Sags

Reasons for the current pessimism, according to the CBI, included: "The broad climate of continuing political and economic uncertainty; the prospect of a slackening in demand, not just in the home market; the threat of increasing government intervention in industry; and, probably most important, the combined effect of mounting cost pressure and the price code on corporate cash-flow, liquidity and profitability."

Although the survey was taken before Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey announced his mini-budget proposals on July 22, the CBI said it seemed "unlikely" these measures would have altered the pessimism.

The survey showed that about 40 per cent of the companies surveyed expect to authorize less capital spending in the next 12 months than in the previous 12. About 36 per cent planned to authorize more spending with the rest expecting little change in this category.

A year earlier—before the world energy crisis, Britain's cost dispute, the three-day week and a minority government—more than 80 per cent of the companies surveyed planned to increase or at least maintain capital spending levels.

The CBI report, written before the Labor party announced plans yesterday to take over the shipbuilding industry, said: "Government should remove as far as possible the political uncertainties by practical recognition in its

policy towards industry of the need for a profitable and successful private sector, not subject to arbitrary intervention."

The Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association said today that it had not "been afforded the degree of consultation" it deserved before the takeover announcement.

The group denied having received massive government support and said it "did not believe that nationalization would be of any real benefit to the long-term interests of the nation, or to those employed in shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering."

U.K. TV Plan Of Matsushita Draws Fire

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ).—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan said today it has set up a British subsidiary to produce color television sets in Wales.

The new subsidiary, Matsushita Electric (UK) Ltd., will build a factory outside Cardiff to produce about 5,000 color TV sets a month, beginning in early 1975. The plant will employ about 250.

Matsushita is the second major Japanese TV maker to decide to build sets in Britain. Sony is also establishing a production facility in Wales with output expected to begin early next year. Both are receiving incentives for establishing plants in government-designated development areas.

The British Radio Equipment Manufacturers Association strongly criticized Matsushita's plans, saying the decision was a "mistake."

"British television makers already have excess capacity and we don't need overseas companies coming in—there is no need for them to be here at all," said the association's spokesman.

The association expects color TV sales to fall to about two million this year from 2.7 million last year and says that several thousand jobs have been lost in the industry because of the slumping market.

One reason for Japanese television set makers to set up plants in Britain is the opposition from "domestic" producers to growing Japanese TV imports.

The company said the sets are to be sold in Britain as well as Europe. Matsushita said that "the employment opportunities and export potential that the company will generate... will make this venture a British enterprise in its true sense."

Japan, Arabia Set \$3 Billion Joint Project Petrochemical Plants To Be Ready by 1980

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Aug. 1.—The Mitsubishi industrial group announced today an agreement with Saudi Arabia's state-run Petroleum & Mineral Corp. (Petromin) to build a \$3 billion petrochemical complex in the kingdom by 1980.

The project, including an oil refinery, a methanol plant and an ethylene center, will be set up at Al Jubayl on the Persian Gulf coast and jointly by Saudi Arabia and the Japanese group.

Mitsubishi Corp., speaking for the group, said it hoped to seek financing from Saudi Arabia for the plant project but added that no negotiations had yet taken place with Petromin.

Mitsubishi said that it is studying the possibility of obtaining "oil dollars" to help finance its share of the project.

Mitsubishi officials said that they have not yet asked Japan's government-sponsored Export-Import Bank to provide funds for the project, so it is not known how much capital can be obtained from that low-cost source. Securing enough funds from the Ex-Im Bank is expected to be difficult because of the banks' financing limitations and because of Japan's balance-of-payments problems.

The officials said, that talks aimed at establishing the "basic conditions" for the joint venture, expected to be established next year, are in progress.

The Japanese hope to get an indication during the course of these discussions of how much financing they might be able to obtain within Saudi Arabia.

"As far as we know, Saudi Arabia's willingness to lend us money depends on our ability and enthusiasm to carry out these projects," one Mitsubishi official said.

In view of the difficulties that Japanese banks are having in increasing Eurodollar borrowings and rolling over existing loans, many Japanese officials are beginning to conclude that their country's ability to finance its balance-of-payments deficits through "commercial" channels is reaching a limit.

Meanwhile, the government may attempt to borrow dollars from oil-producing nations, either directly or by securing medium or long-term loans from U.S. banks that have received "oil dollar" deposits, Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, said today.

In view of the difficulties that Japanese banks are having in increasing Eurodollar borrowings and rolling over existing loans, many Japanese officials are beginning to conclude that their country's ability to finance its balance-of-payments deficits through "commercial" channels is reaching a limit.

Inflation Bloats U.S. Profits 26%

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ).—U.S. industry's profits rose in the second quarter, but they were bloated considerably by raging inflation, which also is obscuring the outlook for the "real" performance of business in the third quarter and second half.

A Wall Street Journal tabulation of 627 companies shows that after-tax earnings increased 26.6 per cent from the second period of 1972, compared with a year-to-year rise of 18.4 per cent in the first quarter. Just how much of the second quarter gain is due to inflation rather than improved industry performance is not clear, but many economists agree the impact is substantial.

The government's inflation measures indicate that profits were under pressure in the second quarter. The wholesale price index, which reflects industry's costs of materials, rose in the second quarter at an annual rate of nearly 12 per cent. Companies attempted to offset this when price controls were lifted at the end of April by raising their own prices, but they did not succeed completely. The consumer price index, rose at an annual rate of 10.8 per cent during the quarter.

Auto Earnings Poor, Prices Up

Auto makers for instance, heaped several price increases onto their 1974 models during the period, but the effect on profits was only to keep pro earnings from being horrible. General Motors reported a 62 per cent drop in profit, which was not as bad as the 85 per cent plunge in the first quarter but still was the giant company's worst second period in 12 years.

Third-quarter profits will depend on a variety of special circumstances at the auto companies, including their ability to hold down costs of the traditional model change-over in production plants. After that, profits will hinge on the pace of new-car sales to inflation-weary buyers.

By contrast, the steelmakers are optimistic for continued profit improvement in the third quarter and second half, a view shared by several analysts. At this date, we see no easing in steel demand," says Frederick Jaacks, chairman of Inland Steel.

Still, the pace of inflation worries the steelmakers. Inland Steel said in a letter to its shareholders that if it adjusted for inflation by figuring its 1974 earnings in terms of 1963 dollars, its first half net of \$3.60 a share would be only \$2.65—less than the \$2.74 the company actually earned in the first half of 1968.

Inventory Gains Help Oil Firms

Oil-company earnings jumped 81.9 per cent in the second quarter, but most of the big concentrated large crude-oil inventory gains as a major factor contributing to the profit surge. These resulted from the sale of crude that the companies had previously purchased at substantially lower prices. Now, they say, their low-cost inventories are depleted and are being replaced

with high-cost crude. If world crude prices later begin to fall, as some analysts predict, the inventory gains of past quarters could become inventory losses.

Profit margins overseas—especially in Europe—are being squeezed for the major firms. Also, the companies say that if the dollar continues to strengthen as it has in recent weeks, foreign earnings as reported in dollars would be affected adversely.

Chemical producers' sharp earnings gains are likely to continue in the second half. Under-valued inventories, as a result of inflation, are bloating profit figures. "Real" profits also have edged sharply, however, partly because huge price increases have widened profit margins. For some producers, the impact of recent price boosts should be even greater in the second half, when all chemicals will be free of price controls. Furthermore demand continues to exceed supply for most major chemicals.

Pulp and paper companies' earnings should gain significantly in the second half, but the extent to which inflation and the removal of price controls will affect profits is uncertain. Most paper companies expect record earnings for the year.

Machine-tool makers continue to receive orders at a high rate, so third-quarter shipments will continue well above year-ago levels, practically guaranteeing profit improvement. However, rapidly rising costs have prevented the industry from being as profitable as it might be during a strong period in the industrial investment cycle.

Building-products suppliers expect higher earnings in the second half, but concede that the expected gains will be due largely to higher prices and other factors, not better business.

Electrical-equipment companies' second-half outlook grows darker as high interest rates force utilities to delay construction plans and thus postpone or cancel orders for power-generation equipment. Inflation is also boosting costs faster than prices can be raised in the competitive industry.

general economic slump, cancellation of vacation trips by people who have unfounded worries about gasoline availability, and an honest desire by many Americans to conserve energy after the recent crunch. And some suggest gasoline consumption is likely to start climbing again soon.

A clear indication of growing consumer resistance to high pump prices is the recent buildup of gasoline inventories. At

The Arabs and other petroleum producers believe that, that is why the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) boldly tripled world crude-oil prices last autumn and winter. But the assumption could not be tested until the end of the petroleum shortages created by the Arab embargo.

Now, with supplies plentiful but prices up, U.S. drivers are undoing the theory.

At less than 300 million gallons a day, an early drop-out from the driving season, U.S. gasoline consumption is holding dead level with that of last summer, when spot shortages had caused some cutbacks in motoring. And since there are more motorists and more cars now, it follows that individual motorists are buying less gasoline.

Alan Greenspan, President Nixon's nominee for chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, calculates that in recent weeks gasoline demand per vehicle has been down 8 per cent, seasonally adjusted, from the level of November, 1973, the last "normal" month before the five-month Arab embargo restricted supplies.

The higher price is the reason, says Mr. Greenspan, who was an early drop-out from believers in the theory that the gasoline demand was inelastic.

But many oilmen still are not convinced. "Our feeling is that the American consumer isn't going to be deterred enough by high prices—although he doesn't like them—to change his driving habits," says Harry Bridges, president of Shell Oil Co.

Some other oilmen cite reasons besides price for the stagnant gasoline demand, such as the

Profits Scoreboard

CORPORATION	APR-JUNE EARNINGS 1974	PER CENT CHANGE FROM 1973
American Smelting & Ref.	\$33,700,000	+200.0%
Anacosta	51,700,000	+136.1
Amerasia Hess	46,000,000	+38.0
Atlantic Richfield	139,700,000	+104.2
Chrysler	27,800,000	-74.4
General Motors	305,000,000	-61.7
Getty Oil	62,200,000	+167.0
Sun Oil	127,200,000	+163.0
Texaco	460,400,000	+72.1
Union Oil of Calif.	79,500,000	+98.0
Wheeling-Pitts. Steel	17,800,000	+304.6

Loss Widens On Big Board As Rally Fails

U.S. Bond Prices Off; Grains Down Limit

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ).—Stock prices, soured by events on the economic scene and by the possibility of a long drawn-out impeachment battle to decide the fate of President Nixon, fell for the sixth consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The decline appeared to pick up a little steam about 90 minutes from the final bell, when the 500,000-member Communications Workers of America union voted to strike American Telephone & Telegraph and its subsidiaries at midnight Sunday.

A T & T edged up 1.4 to 42 3/8, despite the strike threat.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 6.33 to 751.19. It sank 48.34 points in the previous five sessions.

Volume totaled 1147 million shares compared with 10.96 million yesterday.

Brokers noted that a mild rally attempt collapsed as several rally attempts have over the past several sessions. They attributed the attempt to hope that Federal Reserve figures due later today would show a second weekly decline in business-loan demands. But they noted that the report of a decline last week after several gains failed to motivate buying.

In addition, brokers said, continuing high interest rates and rampant inflation still inhibited investors.

IBM, which saw-sawed in both directions during the session, ended with a net gain of 1 1/8 to 201 3/4. The Commerce Department was ordered by a judge to turn over all documents for which it has claimed privilege in a pending anti-trust suit against IBM.

Nations gained 1.2 to 51 1/2. It said it conducting oil explorations in the German sector of the North Sea.

Prices declined on the American Stock Exchange, where the index fell 0.63 to 77.05.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell by 0.41 to 68.63.

Government bonds dropped sharply in price following the details of the Treasury's August refunding program announced late yesterday.

Dealers said the size of the \$4.8 billion refunding caught the market by surprise. Also, the possibility that the Treasury will have to make additional cash demands on the market further upset an already demoralized market, dealers said.

The bulk of the declines were seen in the long-dated issues, but Treasury bills were also lower, adding between 18 and 22 basis points in yield.

In Chicago, grain futures plummeted to limit declines as rain eased drought conditions in the Midwest.

The loss for soybeans was 20 cents a bushel, wheat was down 20 cents a bushel, corn lost 10 cents, soybean meal was off \$10 a ton.

Although drought problems may continue, weather forecasts predict more showers for Midwest crop regions over the weekend.

Sumitomo Chemical's Net Is Ahead 92% in Half Year

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ).—Sumitomo Chemical's profits in the six months ended June 30 rose 92.2 per cent from a year earlier while sales gained 58 per cent.

The company, Japan's largest chemical concern, said today that first-half rose to 5315 billion yen, or \$17.8 billion, up from 1765 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales climbed to 246.9 billion yen from 156.7 billion yen in the first half.

The company declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 3 yen per share.

Sumitomo attributed its strong showing to active demand for the company's products until the second quarter of 1974, when the nation's economic slowdown became pronounced, to stable operations at production units and to the start-up of a major aluminum production facility.

Company sales for the full year are expected to exceed 500 billion yen, up 50 per cent from the preceding year, Sumitomo said, but did not make a profit forecast.

Matsushita Electric Profit Falls

Consolidated net profit of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. fell to 14,994 billion yen, or 13.1 yen per share, in the second quarter ended May 20 from 16,740 billion yen, or 16.8 yen per share, a year earlier.

Consolidated sales rose to 11,233 billion yen from 25,918 billion in the year-earlier second quarter.

Profit in the first half of the current fiscal year dipped to 8,899 billion yen, or 30.13 yen per share, from 29,237 billion yen, or 32.6 yen per share, a year earlier.

First half consolidated sales are listed as 703.6 billion yen, up from 577.13 billion a year earlier.

Results for the second quarter and for the first half did not reflect the recent purchase of the consumer electronics division of Motorola Inc.

The company attributed its 11 per cent second-quarter profit decline to higher wage and raw material costs and to a decision to postpone price increases for air conditioners and refrigerators in cooperation with the government's inflation-control efforts.

The company said its recent sales slowdown—volume was up only 12 per cent in the second quarter against 22 per cent for the full first half—was attributable to a larger-than-expected decline in consumer spending.

Mitsubishi Electric Posts Gain

Consolidated net profit of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. rose to 1,222 billion yen, or 12.19 yen per share, in the year ended March 31 from 1,165 billion yen, or 10.63 yen per share, a year earlier, the company said today.

Consolidated sales were 615,329 billion yen during the year up from 424,558 billion yen a year earlier.

Consolidated net profit of Nippon Electric, a computer and communications equipment producer fell to 5,328 billion yen, or 71 yen per share, in the half ended March 31 from 6,894 billion yen, or 7.63 yen per share, a year earlier.

Consolidated sales rose to 29,29 billion yen from 18,77 billion during the period.

The company attributed its profit decline to increased costs for raw materials, labor and other

items. The most significant factor in its sales gain was a 48 per cent increase in turnover of integrated circuits and other electronic components.

Reed Earnings Climb

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Reed International profits for the three months ended June 30 rose 72.5 per cent to \$11.9 million from the \$6.8 million earned a year ago.

Reed said that following relaxation of dividend control the company intends to increase the interim dividend payable next January by the permitted increase for a full year.

Sales in the company's fiscal first quarter rose to £252.8 million from £184.8 million.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler Shelves Subcompact

Chrysler's on-again, off-again plans to build a subcompact car in the United States are off, again. Chairman Lynn Townsend says Chrysler has decided against offering a domestic subcompact car for the 1977 model year. Earlier this year, Chrysler said it might introduce such a car in 1977. Chrysler has wavered on whether to build a domestic subcompact car since General Motors and Ford took the plunge with their Vega and Pinto models in 1970. Chrysler has at various times busily worked out designs and engineering plans only to stop because of the costly commitments for tooling and manufacturing capacity. Each time Chrysler pushed its subcompact car plans back on the shelf, officials defended the action on the ground that the company was already making strides in the small-car market with its larger, compact-sized Dodge Darts and Plymouth Valentines and that a huge investment in a smaller model would not be justified. The company now says that six-month sales figures show "the subcompact market since January has been falling off badly."

Cartel Unit-Krupp Argue on Iran Deal

Iran's plan to take a 25.4 per cent interest in Fried. Krupp Huettenwerke requires prior approval of the federal cartel office, the anti-trust unit says. But the Krupp group does not agree. The cartel office says its right to authorize or block the transaction derives from its power to control merger and may participation agreements between companies that have annual sales of more than 1 billion deutsche marks each. A major participation is over 25 per cent. Krupp contends this rule does not apply because Iran is not a company. However, the cartel office holds that in acquiring a share in Krupp Huettenwerke, Iran would be engaging in company-like activity and would qualify as a company. Government sources say there is not much doubt that the cartel office is willing to approve the

merger, but add that the office is eager to ensure that its right to pass on such transactions is recognized.

Kansai Asks for New Generator

Kansai Electric Power Co. of Japan has asked Westinghouse Electric Corp. to replace a malfunctioning steam generator connected to a 350,000-kilowatt nuclear generating unit at its Mihama power plant. The company says it expects Westinghouse to bear the cost of replacement under the terms of the original purchase contract. Earlier, the power producer had asked Westinghouse to redesign the steam generator, saying a decision on replacement had not been reached. Last week, Combustion Engineering Co., the maker of the unit in question, said it recommended some time ago that Kansai change operating procedures at the plant which would permit continued operation of the original steam generator. Kansai says the steam generator has malfunctioned four times since the reactor began operating in 1970.

Sanyo Holds to Profit Forecast

Despite some pessimism about the possible impact of a sharp increase in labor and raw material costs, Sanyo Electric Co. of Japan has left unchanged its initial forecast of around 3 billion yen (\$10 billion) net profit for the half year ending Nov. 30. This would be unchanged from the preceding half but down from 3,324 billion yen earned a year earlier, says managing director Yoshifumi Niyamoto. Strong demand for refrigerators, air conditioners and stereo sets are expected to help prevent a further decline in net profit, but he concedes that the full impact of a 35 per cent wage increase granted this spring and higher raw material costs will prove troublesome. He says it is difficult to boost prices fully to absorb higher raw material costs, partly because of government policies and partially because of competition.

Iran Threatens Lower Oil Output

TEHRAN, Aug. 1 (AP).—Finance Minister Fushang Ansari said today that if Saudi Arabia decides to increase its oil production in order to lower oil prices, Iran and other oil producers will reduce their production accordingly.

"And if Mr. Yamani wishes to make a gift to the rich industrialized countries he can do so from his own treasury," Mr. Ansari said, referring to Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Iran plans to produce 631,800 barrels of oil a day in 1975, and 789,000 in 1976 through 1984. However, by the end of the century output is expected to be 150,000 barrels per day as Iran's supplies begin to run out.

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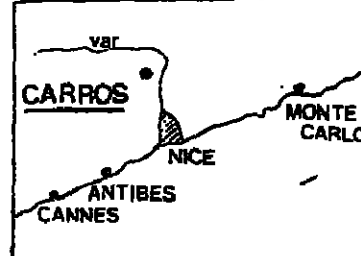
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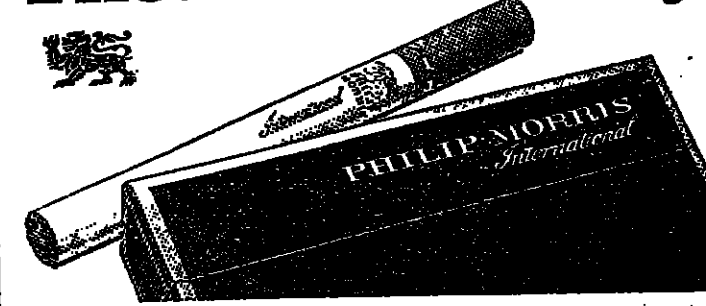
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JULY 11, 1974

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The new currency



Currency Rates

August 3, 1972

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

(c) Commercial franc, (e) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1,000, (y) Units of 10,000.
(a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Jan	9.80	8.84	8.61	8.52	8.84
Mar	8.85	8.85	8.61	8.54	8.79
May	8.80	8.80	8.61	8.53	8.78
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.53	8.53

SOYBEAN OIL					
Aug	47.30	47.30	45.55	46.45	47.15
Sep	43.85	44.20	43.80	43.45	43.95
Oct	40.70	40.70	40.70	40.70	40.70
Nov	39.20	39.20	38.30	38.40	39.20
Dec	36.30	36.30	37.40	37.40	36.30
Jan	37.40	37.40	36.50	36.50	37.40
Mar	36.50	36.50	35.94	35.95	36.95
May	36.50	36.50	35.95	35.95	36.95

SOYBEAN MEAL					
Aug	199.00	199.00	183.00	184.00	202.00
Sep	203.00	203.00	186.00	187.00	202.00
Oct	201.00	201.00	194.00	196.00	202.00
Nov	205.00	205.00	200.00	200.00	215.00
Dec	205.00	205.00	203.00	203.00	215.00
Jan	207.00	207.00	203.00	203.00	215.00
Mar	207.00	207.00	204.00	204.00	215.00

B-Bid; A-Ayked; N-Nominal.

SILVER					
Aug	500.00	501.50	466.40	469.00	498.50
Sep	500.00	500.00	464.00	464.00	500.00
Oct	512.00	513.00	467.80	467.80	507.00
Nov	522.00	522.00	467.80	467.80	516.00
Dec	522.00	522.00	467.80	467.80	516.00
Jan	533.00	533.00	467.80	467.80	516.00
Apr	538.00	538.00	514.30	514.30	534.00
Jun	540.00	540.00	522.70	522.70	540.00
Aug	544.00	544.00	522.70	522.70	546.00
Oct	534.00	534.00	533.00	533.00	546.00

LIVE BEER CATTLE					
Aug	49.38	49.95	48.90	48.65	49.60
Sep	49.38	49.95	48.90	48.65	49.60
Oct	49.90	49.90	48.95	48.95	49.70
Nov	49.90	49.90	48.95	48.95	49.70
Dec	49.90	49.90	48.95	48.95	49.70
Jan	49.90	49.90	48.95	48.95	49.70
Apr	49.90	49.90	48.95	48.95	49.70
Jun	50.15	50.25	49.15	49.15	50.00
Aug	50.85	50.85	49.15	49.15	50.00

Sales: Aug 35.40; Oct 49.99; Dec 225.60.

Feb 1903; Apr 45; June 49.70; Aug 3.

SHELL EGGS					
Aug	44.20	44.40	43.50	43.50	44.50
Sep	44.20	44.40	43.50	43.50	44.50
Oct	54.40	54.40	50.90	50.90	54.90
Nov	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	54.90
Dec	62.40	63.85	61.10	61.10	63.90
Jan	61.00	61.85	59.90	59.90	61.90
Feb	59.90	58.10	59.75	59.75	59.90
Mar	58.50	58.50	57.25	57.25	59.90

Sales: Aug 111; Sep 644; Oct 363; Nov 363; Dec 354; Jan 306; Feb 9; Mar 3.

LIVE HOGS					
Aug	48.00	48.38	38.87	38.87	49.00
Oct	41.25	41.25	39.63	39.63	49.00
Dec	45.25	45.25	43.95	43.95	49.00
Jan	47.75	47.75	45.95	45.95	49.00
Apr	42.25	42.25	45.90	45.90	46.50
Jun	49.00	49.55	47.80	47.80	49.00
Aug	49.00	49.55	47.80	47.80	49.00

Sales: Aug 790; Oct 1194; Dec 556; Feb 406; Apr 120; June 145; July 145.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Aug	57.75	58.05	56.75	56.75	58.05
Sep	64.00	64.00	62.75	62.75	64.00
Nov	63.00	63.00	62.27	62.27	64.00

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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July 25, 1974



**Repayable Semi-Annually at Par Commencing June 1, 1976
at the Option of the Holder**

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available on request)

European Market:

(Yesterday's closing price
in local currencies)

High				Low				Last				Chge			
6690 Abby	G	325	300	315	3	0	0	315	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
7110 Abilati		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
600 Acklands		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
100 Acro		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4075 Americ	E	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0	0	0	9 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800 Agra	Ind	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0	0	0	9 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000 Agt	A	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0	0	0	10 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100 Alita	Lat	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	0	0	17 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000 Alton	Cent	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	0	0	0	5 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1100 Alton	Cent	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	0	0	0	5 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500 Agra	pr	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	0	0	12 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2200 Banister	C	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0	0	0	9 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4000 Bant		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9000 Bato	8	400	410	410	10	10	10	410	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4035 Bell	Can	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0	0	0	2 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000 Bell	Ind	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0	0	0	18 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400 Block	Bros	290	290	290	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000 Block	Bros	290	290	290	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7715 BP	Can	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0	0	0	13 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100 Braler	Res	122	122	122	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 Braler	Res	122	122	122	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 Branda	41	41	41	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 Branda	41	41	41	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245 Brd	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0	0	0	0	13 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000 Budd	Auto	5 7/8	7 1/4	7 1/4	1/8	1/8	1/8	7 1/4	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
4 Burns	Fds	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0	0	0	10 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 C. & P.	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	0	0	0	0	20 1/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Aug. 1 1974 8M
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Frankfurt	Milan
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aven.....	65 50	Cim. Lafarge.....
sa.....	117	Citroën.....
kawoon.....	82 50	Cie Bancaria.....

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European Gold Market

825 Upp Can	225	225	225	-5
2300 Voyager	P 4%	4%	4%	-15
2325 Weekend	S 10%	10%	10%	-10
2100 West Mine	251	267	251	+4
5 Westline	S 17%	17%	17%	-4
199 Weston	S 24%	24%	24%	-4
761 White Pass	S 2%	2%	2%	-4
5400 Woodco A	S 27%	27%	27%	-5
Total sales	2,048	2,154	2,048	LS share

Aug. 1, 1979

	Open	Close
Lundin	157 50	159 00
Zurich	Closed	Closed
Paris (\$2.5/kilo)	162 01	162 12

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Montreal Stocks

7 1/2	1314 Algoma	5	27 1/2	27	2
7 3/4	4245 Bark. Mont.	5	15	14 1/2	1
8	200 Barnard	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1
26 1/2	200 Brinco	5	6 1/2	6 1/2	1
10 1/2	100 Can. Cement	3	12	12	1
15	400 Cdo. Indust	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	1
6 1/2	150 Can. Beth	5	28 1/2	28 1/2	1
27 1/2	1400 Fried. Col	125	165	165	170
10 1/2	1000 Waco	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	1
6 1/2	563 Nelson A	5	19 1/2	19 1/2	1
7 1/4	740 Power Co	5	17 1/2	17 1/2	1
41 1/2	800 Price Co	5	13 1/2	13 1/2	1
40 1/2	1545 Royal Bank	5	30	29 1/2	1
35 1/2	6449 Royal Tr A	5	21	20	20
35 1/2	400 Steinberg A	3	17 1/2	17 1/2	1
35 1/2	1000 Tupper	5	17 1/2	17 1/2	1
13 1/2	200 Zellers	5	7 1/2	7 1/2	1

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PRICES ON JULY 29, 1974

W&P Jard. Far East Pd. 318.39 329.
Imprested Co. Ltd. A512.73 A512.
W&P Int. Growth Fund 3 448 5 5.
W&P Dollar Fund 3.25 3.5.

DEALING EVERY MONDAY

PRICES ON JUNE 25, 1974

W&P Jard. Far East Pd. 318.39 329.
Imprested Co. Ltd. A512.73 A512.
W&P Int. Growth Fund 3 448 5 5.
W&P Dollar Fund 3.25 3.5.

DEALING EVERY WEDNESDAY

-By WILL Wenz

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	79	Fair	MADRID	20	86	Fair
AMSTERDAM	21	79	Cloudy	MILAN	31	88	Fair
ANKARA	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	19	67	Fair
ATHENS	24	85	Fair	MOSCOW	23	82	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	80	Fair	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	80	Fair	NEW YORK	29	83	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	25	77	Cloudy	PARIS	29	79	Fair
BELLEVILLE	25	77	Cloudy	PASADENA	23	79	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	80	Cloudy	PHILADELPHIA	25	77	Cloudy
CALGO	22	81	Fair	PRAGUE	27	81	Cloudy
CALGO	22	81	Fair	RANGOON	27	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Rain	SOFIA	29	84	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	28	68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	80	Fair
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	86	Fair
FLORENCE	22	86	Fair	TUNIS	32	86	Fair
FLORENCE	22	86	Fair	VENICE	29	86	Fair
GENOVA	26	79	Fair	VIENNA	32	82	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	64	Showers	WARSAW	24	78	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	64	Showers	WASHINGTON	29	79	Cloudy
LA PALMIRA	20	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	29	79	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Fair				
LONDON	29	82	Fair				
LONDON	29	82	Fair				

(Tenerife's readings: U.S. Cascade at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Reviewed by Theodore Shabad

To give coherence to the scattered and fragmentary material the author organized his snippets around five basic themes. The first part of the book recounts the emperor's travels across China, his hunting expeditions and the campaigns in which he participated. Another category of comments is grouped around purely governmental aspects of Kang's reign, such as the state of the nation's economy, the educational structure and the legal code. A third classification encompasses his search for knowledge and focuses on Kang's dealings with European Jesuit priests, who brought not only their religion to China, but also Western science, including mathematics, geography and astronomy. The fourth category is highly personal, is titled "Growing Old" and portrays the emperor's awareness of his physical decline and his interest in diet, illness and medicine. The final themat-

By Alan True

An unusual ducking play helped the North-South team score a small profit on the diamond deal from the Spitzgold knockout team championship played in New York recently.

South opened with two hearts. This was a specialized opening showing, typically, an opening bid with four spades and five hearts and a willingness to attempt to manage in standard methods.

Two hearts ended the auction, and West led the diamond queen. He was using Rainbow leads, in which the second of touching honors is required, so the queen promised the king.

East dropped the eight and

club, removing dummy's ace. South would have the next spade, so cashed his winning trick and led a club. South had quite time to establish a spade trick and a diamond trick as defense eventually scores a trick to beat the contract. South's trumps are exhausted.

In the replay, the defense still well by leading three rounds of clubs should now have played a fourth round. East played a diamond. South ducked and was able to make eight tricks. But as his contract was four hearts he was down one, and North-South team scored international match points.

South made a most unusual move: he dropped the four without a second's thought. Holding such a combination it is normal to win, thus ensuring a second trick with the jack and ten.

No declarer would dream holding both ace and jack, West thought, so he naturally led another diamond into the jaws of South's ace-jack. Now the contract was easy to make. South cashed his two trump winners and let declarer develop his eighth trick in heart suit.

Notices what has happened if South had routinely led the first trick with the diamonds ace. He would have cashed two heart tricks and a spade. West would have won and shifted to a

NORTH
 ♠ 876
 ♥ 762
 ♦ 1073
 ♣ A85

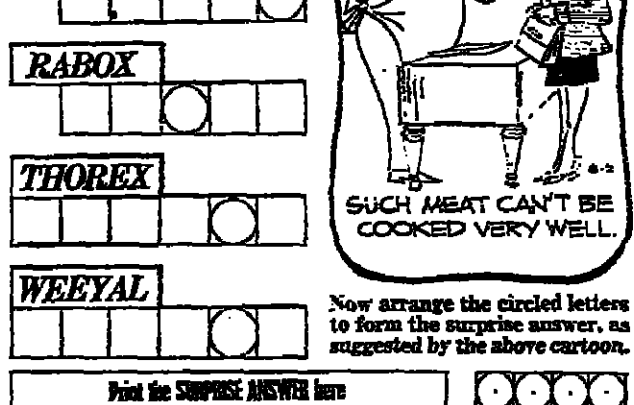
WEST
 ♠ K4
 ♥ 14
 ♦ KQ83
 ♣ Q843

EAST
 ♠ A103
 ♥ Q165
 ♦ 98
 ♣ K107

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ J1082
 ♥ AK883
 ♦ A74
 ♣ 5

Neither side was vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South: West: North: East:
 2 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the diamond seven.

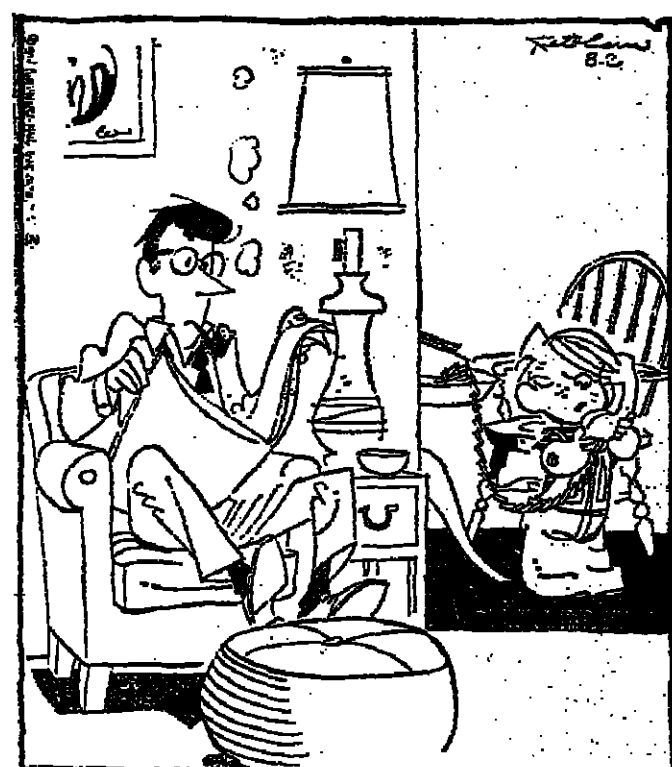
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BEFIT FEIGN HELIUM INTONE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOT YET. HE LIKES TO RELAX WHEN HE GETS HOME FROM THE OFFICE. I'LL TELL HIM LATER."

